



Published by
ROBBINS PUBLISHING
COMPANY, INC.
 9 E. 38th St.
 New York, N. Y.

J. H. MOORE
President and Treasurer

HARLAND J. WRIGHT
Vice-President and Publisher

MERTON C. ROBBINS, JR.
Secretary

R. F. ROGERS,
Representative
 New York
 9 E. 38th St.

H. J. HOOLE,
Representative
 Chicago, Ill.
 Peoples Gas Bldg.

BUSINESS PUBLICATIONS
BUREAU,
Representative
 San Francisco, Cal.
 Long Beach, Cal.

M. R. TRAGERMAN
Art Director

Publication Offices: 56th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Editorial and Executive Offices: 9 East 38th Street, New York. Telephone: CAledonia 5-9770; Cables: Robinpub, New York; Codes ABC 5th Edition. Subscription rates payable in advance: United States \$3.00 a year; Canada \$3.00 a year; Foreign \$4.00 a year. Single copies 30c. Volume Thirty-nine: Number Four. Copyright 1939. Robbins Publishing Co., Inc.

The American

P E R F U M E R

C O S M E T I C S · T O I L E T P R E P A R A T I O N S

WILLIAM LAMBERT
Editor

MAISON G. DE NAVARRE, Ph.C., B.S.
Technical Editor

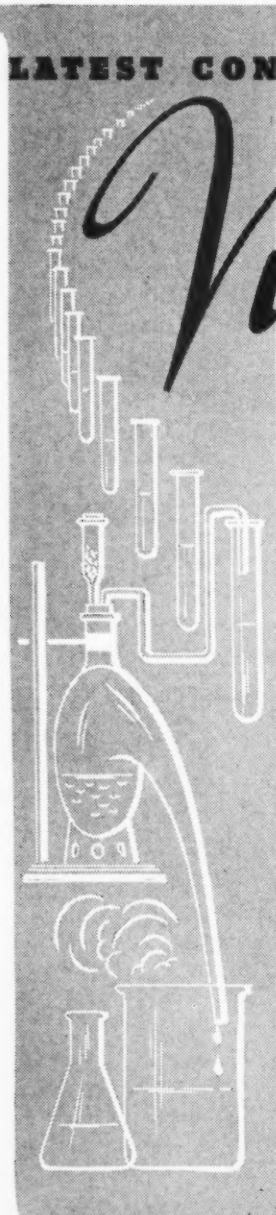
CONTENTS · OCTOBER 1939

CURRENT COMMENT	31
THE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY IN LATIN AMERICA	<i>Georges Acuna</i> 33
THE DETERMINATION OF PHENOLS IN ESSENTIAL OILS	<i>Dr. Francis D. Dodge</i> 35
REGULATIONS ON FLAVORING EXTRACTS ISSUED	37
COSMETIC TAX REGULATIONS	42
SPECIAL ALKALINE EARTH SOAPS	<i>Paul I. Smith</i> 43
CHRISTMAS GIFTS	46
IMPROVING PRODUCTION	<i>Ralph H. Auch</i> 48
EDITORIAL	49
NEW PACKAGES	50
DESIDERATA	<i>Maison G. deNavarre</i> 54
<div> <div> New Mucilage Stainless Equipment Lanolin Concentrate Glycerine Water Soluble Sun Screen </div> <div> Methyl Cellulose To Vitamize or Not Wave Set Concentrate Odor Value New Creams </div> </div>	
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS	56
TECHNICAL BOOK REVIEWS	56
TECHNICAL ABSTRACTS SECTION	57 through 88
NEW PRODUCTS AND PROCESSES	89
HERE AND THERE	91
NEWS AND EVENTS	94
NEW YORK MARKET REPORT	108
PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET	110

ANNOUNCING

NEW ENGLAND'S
LATEST CONTRIBUTION TO BETTER TUBES

Vinicote
TRADE MARK



Regardless of the chemical reaction of your product to metal tubes, our new VINICOTE Service insures lasting protection against corrosion and capillary seepage (creep) to a degree heretofore considered impossible.

The exclusive trade name "VINICOTE" designates an extensive variety of protective inner coatings developed and highly perfected by our chemical research laboratories. Vinicote Tubes offer an amazing lack of reaction or miscibility of product with coating. There is no discoloration of product, no disintegration of coating. Vinicote is applied by our exclusive methods assuring a non-flaking, evenly applied coat to tube interiors only, outer tube remaining clean for efficient closure and jaw action.

New England tougher (Sheffield Process) Tubes can now be safely specified for many strongly acid or alkaline products, readily leakable oils, greases, and many other commodities. VINICOTE offers entirely new merchandising and selling opportunities for a score of products that, until now, could not be packaged successfully in convenient collapsible tubes. All products do not, of course, require VINICOTE protection. Let our competent chemists decide. Analysis of your product incurs no obligation. Send along a sample and full information today.

A FEW TYPES OF PRODUCTS NOW SUCCESSFULLY PACKAGED IN VINICOTE NEW ENGLAND TUBES

Acid or Alkaline Tooth Pastes
Lather or Brush Type Shaving Creams

Pharmaceutical Ointments
Corrosive Chemicals
Readily leakable oils and greases
Soft Soaps
Hand and Face Creams

Vaginal Jellies
Astringent Creams
Mascara

And numerous other drug products which subject tubes to the factor of chemical attack.

Also such foods as Anchovy Pastes, Cheese Pastes, Cake Frostings, Peanut Butter, Etc.

NEW ENGLAND COLLAPSIBLE TUBE CO.

3132 SO. CANAL STREET, CHICAGO • NEW LONDON, CONN. • W. K. SHEFFIELD, 500 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
N. CAY MATTHIEU, 1965 PORTER ST., DETROIT, MICH. • THE WILCO COMPANY, 7016 MCKINLEY AVE., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

CURRENT COMMENT

GOING UP

What recent general business activities mean to all of us in business need not be stated. It is self-evident and it calls for action. To simply wait until the tide reaches us and carries us along is inviting ourselves to sit at "second table" while others feast.

1. Have you been nursing a new product?
2. Have you been planning a new sales push?
3. Practically every business has been holding something in the offing or up their sleeve waiting for a favorable moment.
4. It seems that *now* is the time to get busy about it.

And then again, what you do will stimulate others. What others do will help your business. That's the way of business—that's how it operates.

RESEARCH

Much money is spent on research. Research in science is familiar to all and its great benefits as well.

In this industry research work in chemistry, broadly speaking, keeps the industry moving forward, stabilizes it and opens new opportunities.

But *market research* is comparatively new. Yet it is being used more and more: pre-testing a product, pre-testing a package, and pre-testing a sales campaign or an advertising campaign.

Anything that insures the success of the necessary sales and advertising expenditures, is without question, a useful tool.

It is no unusual thing in science to expect nothing from a given research for five years. Yet here, fundamental, proven and exact facts are sought which yield permanent results.

But in marketing the scene is constantly changing, as it were. Hence, a great deal of marketing research is for the purpose of immediate action

under present conditions. And thus, such research should not go beyond the point of proving a trend upon which we may act *now*.

And such research should not exceed reasonable cost for the simple reason that it is not, in most cases, undertaken to discover what is known as a scientific principle. Usually it is undertaken for the purpose of determining whether a given product at a given price will meet with ready sale. Into the research can be woven various factors, such as the packaging, the amount or quantity of product and frequently much is learned regarding the channels through which it would sell most readily.

Trends change, however. Competition forces a revamping of perhaps product and methods. Hence, renewed research at intervals is demanded. A trend, etc., confirmed for this season is no indication that the same trend will carry over into next season.

An alert sales department supported by an advertising promotion department, constantly has its finger on the trade pulse. And such departments conceive new plans of checking these through "spot" research. Such methods seem only good business if controlled and used as an aid and if not too costly.

Research costs can be determined in advance and should be undertaken with proper ratio to savings or effectiveness which such research may make possible. Research for the sake of research itself carried through to the uttermost dimension, may well cost more than it is worth.

In other words, market research is an effective tool when used in practical fashion with an intelligent appreciation of what it is you should know. The average well balanced manufacturer needs only to be guided by spot research. He does not expect research to be so complete and so all determining that all he has to do is

to push a button. He must still use God-given common sense and business judgment.

HOLIDAYS

Holiday business is in the offing. Holiday offerings are set.

Recent business is better than expected. If true to form, substantial business pick-up should continue and roll up with increasing volume to Christmas tops.

—Unless, of course, the calendar gets another official jolt and the Christmas turkey gets a reprieve as the Thanksgiving bird did.

A STABLE INDUSTRY

The struggle between totalitarian and dictator ideologies (so-called) and democratic or parliamentary government conceptions, goes into tremendous world-wide proportions.

Where it will lead and how it will affect us here in America and in this industry particularly, is yet to be unfolded.

There is comfort in the fact that a high percentage of this industry's products are not, as may be supposed, in the luxury class. During the troublous times of the World War of 20 years ago, this industry held up well in volume. The value to society in the use of the industry's products has been proven. It contributes to efficiency, in many material ways. It builds cheer, and morale.

This industry has a utility value in a concrete sense.

A generation ago, it was different. Now the industry is fairly well stabilized, has won its way into our national life and American habits of living.

Use of cosmetic products raises standards of culture, contributes to the general morale and creates a national self-respect which increases the individual efficiency of all the people.

In short, this industry has arrived.

No Shortage!!!

We continue to supply our regular customers with their normal requirement of Wardia. We welcome the opportunity of doing likewise for you.

Wardia

The Rose Synthetic

by—

CHUIT NAEF & CIE.



PREVAILING conditions in the natural floral oil markets during the past several weeks have proved conclusively the wisdom of assuring yourself security and stability in your requirements of basic Rose products. Change to WARDIA and guarantee both constant quality and stable price!

Introduced to American perfumers three years ago, WARDIA has ex-

ceeded our most optimistic expectations. Its daily increasing sale is proof that it has lived up to all claims made for it.

WARDIA is entirely synthetic! Its unbelievably close resemblance to natural Rose has astonished and won the admiration of the most exacting perfumers and cosmeticians. Switch to WARDIA in your next batch formula and eliminate future worry!

\$54.00 Per Pound — A Trial Ounce \$3.50

Firmenich & Co., Inc.

135 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.
CHICAGO OFFICE: 844 NORTH RUSH STREET



Photo Cuban Tourist Commission

The Prado, famous promenade in Cuba, is one of the most popular avenues for an afternoon pleasure drive

The Business Opportunity in Latin America

How European nations penetrated the Latin American market and its lesson for us . . . A realistic picture of the problems and opportunities created by the war by one who for years has sold and manufactured perfumes, cosmetics and soaps in Latin America.

by GEORGES ACUNA

THE opportunity of the American chemical industry in general and the perfumery and allied industries in particular in Central and South American countries is now greater than ever before.

We do not think that the sentimental principles of a group of American idealists have done much good in promoting tangible business relations between the United States and Latin America. If any proof is needed one needs but to observe the enormous amount of trade and mutual assistance that Europe in general and England and Germany in particular have developed in the last fifteen years in those countries beyond the Rio Grande. The able British understanding facilitated the interex-

change of goods. Their facility of trading, their tact, their patience and their ability to adapt, without hurting, enabled them to cater to the idiosyncrasies of the Latin Americans. The introduction of the elastic marks, with which Germany overflooded the Spanish Americas was wise. It was wise for the Germans alone, it is true, but still it was wise, for they were able to manipulate, with such elastic money in many directions. Other arrangements with Italy and Japan permitted Europe and Asia, many miles farther than the States, to grab a great part of the market.

But this present war leaves a door open to the thoughtful citizen of this country. And the chemical pioneers on whose shoulders rests the advancement of the world, should be alert to study the reality of the present possibilities of a better interchange of goods between the three Americas.

How can this be fulfilled?

Let us first analyze the advantages for the citizens of this country in enlarging industries and trade in Latin America. As far as commerce is concerned, it is obvious that it will be beneficial to this country, and it will last after the war-period if it is built soundly and fairly. But regulations of different sorts exist for economic reasons. Among them are customs regulations. It is the task of the business men of this country to be flexible, to get around difficulties which may jeopardize, in many instances, their purposes. If the article manufactured in this country cannot be exported to certain republics because of prohibitive customs duties then we must study the possibilities of manufacturing that article in the country where the obstacle exists.

Such a policy is logical. Suppose that we



Two modern moving picture theatres at Central Park, San José, Costa Rica
Photo National Tourist Board of Costa Rica



An outstanding landmark in Cartago, Costa Rica, is the Cathedral of Los Angeles
Photo National Tourist Board of Costa Rica



Pan-American athletes perform in the Olympic Stadium of Panama
Photo Platan Panama



Progressive Montevideo, Uruguay, offers a quality market for the United States
Photo Internat. Tel. & Tel.

are to make toilet soaps in a determined country.

Soap is caustic soda (or potash) and fats. Are these materials free of duty in that particular place? The same question applies to perfume. But perfume bases for soap are compounded oils and these are quite often classified in a higher tariff than single oils. Soap might be classified as a perfume derivative or as a cosmetic, and therefore subject to regulations that must be carefully studied. The same principles apply to perfumes and to flavors, so essential in the enormous soda water, baking and candy industries in all tropical countries. As to disinfectants and deodorizers, perfumed of course, some natural oils are free, others are not; some synthetics might be free, others might not be.

EFFICIENT AND JUST TRADE RELATIONS

We must understand the situation and foresee the possibilities of numerous industries that can be developed in those countries of Latin America, with raw materials manufactured in the States and with United States' capital, management and ability. The articles manufactured may be started in such an efficient and just manner that an easy after-war period competition will be precluded.

These deductions are the result of our studies in many countries of Central and South America and are presented to the manufacturers of chemicals in general, and to the perfume and allied industries in particular, as a reminder that in order to carry out such an endeavor efficiently, a careful study of conditions of all sorts should first be made in each country of the 21 Latin American republics. Such a study must be made by men with a deep knowledge of Latin American industries and commerce, with technical knowledge and with understanding so as to be able to adapt themselves to the different psychologies of the Latin American peoples, and also to be able to sell their plans and organizations to the governments and individuals of the Spanish Americas. Their study should include economic conditions of the country to be investigated; political history, customs and habits of the people, population, degree of evolution, possible competition, earning capacity of the masses, custom duties (referring specially to the product investigated), potentiality of the market, and whether products can be exported there from the States as such, or must be partly or totally manufactured in that particular country with United States' machinery and raw materials.

THE DETERMINATION OF PHENOLS IN ESSENTIAL OILS

Difficulties encountered in determining phenols . . . Discussion of new and old methods . . . Di-azo assay method

by DR. F. D. DODGE*

THE practical assay of the essential oils may be regarded as commencing with the cinnamic aldehyde determination, introduced in 1890 by Schimmel & Co. For this purpose the well-known sulphite reaction was utilized and the operation conducted in a simple and efficient apparatus known as the Hirschsohn flask. This flask of about 100 cc capacity was provided with a narrow, graduated neck into which, at the conclusion of the reaction, the undissolved oil could be brought and its volume determined. From this, by difference, the amount of dissolved aldehyde was ascertained.

The method proved very satisfactory and came into general use for the commercial valuation of Oil Cassia.

BROADER APPLICATION OF METHOD

It was also found to be applicable in other cases; e.g., the assay of Oil Lemongrass for citral; of Oil Citronella for citronellal, and for the determination of certain ketones such as carvone in Oil Caraway and Spearmint, pulegone in Oil Pennyroyal, piperitone in certain eucalyptus oils and umbellulone in Oil of California Myrtle; although in these latter cases the accuracy of the method left something to be desired.

Naturally, the determination of the phenol constituents of the oils, principally eugenol, thymol and carvacrol, by alkaline extraction in this type of apparatus, was found feasible and processes for eugenol and thymol were adopted in the various Pharmacopoeas.

But the accurate determination of phenols is made difficult by the peculiar properties of these compounds. Although exhibiting some characteristics of acids, they are not true acids and the strength of their acid properties varies greatly, depending on the structure and presence of negative or positive groups.

For example, tri-nitrophenol (picric acid), owing to the presence of three negative nitro groups, behaves like a strong acid, and may be titrated with accuracy. Vanillin, an aldehyde-phenol, can be titrated with moderate accuracy. Salicylic aldehyde,



also an aldehyde phenol, gives a quite indefinite result on titration, while the simple and homologous phenols, such as the cresols, thymol and carvacrol, have little or no action on indicators, and their compounds with the alkaline hydroxides are largely dissociated in weak solutions.

TWO DIFFICULTIES

We are confronted then with two difficulties. If we use a weak alkali, extraction of the phenols is incomplete and the assay is low. If the alkali is strong, the phenolate formed has a solvent action on other constituents of the oil and the assay is high. One can hardly avoid the conclusion that any apparent accuracy in this determination can only be due to a balancing of errors.

In the case of eugenol, the matter is not so serious. The acid properties of eugenol are more definite than those of thymol and carvacrol and, by properly adjusting the strength of the alkali, passable assays can be made.

For example, the U. S. P. XI specifies normal, or 5.6% KOH; the B. P. approximately 5%. Gilde-meister and Hoffman recommend for normal oils 3% NaOH. Practically the results are the same when the percentage of eugenol is high, but if the eugenol is less than 50%, these solutions give low values, as may be easily shown by examination of the undissolved oil. In such cases one should repeat the extraction on the oil recovered from several assays.

For thymol, the N. F. specifies N-KOH; Gilde-meister and Hoffman, 5% NaOH, or KOH of the same concentration (although the weight percentage is not equivalent as regards normality). Generally, the results are low, and the degree of the inaccuracy seems to depend somewhat on the composition of the oil. If the non-phenols are principally terpenes or hydrocarbons, the discrepancy is less than when the oil contains more oxygenated compounds such as cineol, ketones or alcohols.

For example, a check solution of thymol in cineol, containing 26.47% by weight, or 25.7% volume, gave the following results by volume dissolved:

1. 10 cc oil, with 100 cc N-NaOH (4%): 19% by vol. dis.
2. 10 cc oil, with 100 cc ²N-NaOH (6%): 19% by vol. dis.
3. 5 cc oil, with 100 cc N-NaOH (4%): 23% by vol. dis.
4. 50 cc oil, with 500 5.25% NaOH: 18% by vol. dis.

In the last case, the undissolved oil had n_D^{20} 1.465

*Chief Chemist, Dodge & Olcott Co.

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

FLAVORS

Department

REGULATIONS ON FLAVORING EXTRACTS ISSUED

*Labeling requirements made clear by
Dr. J. W. Sale . . . Definitions and stand-
ards . . . Cooperation of F.E.M.A.
Standards Committee and officers*

REGULATIONS on flavoring extracts have been issued by the Food and Drug Administration of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. The regulations follow:

TWO GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Flavors should contain no ingredients that may render them injurious to health.

Flavor labels should not be false or misleading in any particular. The term "labeling" means all labels and other written, printed, or graphic matter (1) upon any article or any of its containers or wrappers, or (2) accompanying such article.

DIFFERENCE IN "EXTRACT" AND "FLAVOR"

The vehicle or menstruum of a flavoring extract is ethyl alcohol of proper strength. The terms "extract" and "flavor" are not synonymous. The term "extract" implies an alcoholic product. Flavoring products prepared with vehicles other than alcohol should be labeled with the term "flavor." Articles labeled "lemon flavor," "orange flavor," etc., should contain the same kinds and proportions of flavoring ingredients as are contained in lemon (or

orange, etc.) extract. The term "flavor" as used in this article will include both extracts and non-alcoholic flavors.

COMPOSITION OF VANILLA AND OTHER EXTRACTS

One U. S. gallon of vanilla extract should contain the soluble matter from not less than 13.35 ounces (avoirdupois) of vanilla beans. Some manufacturers use only 12.8 ounces of vanilla beans per gallon, in the mistaken belief that this quantity is proper. The finished flavor should contain at least 35 per cent of alcohol by volume to keep this soluble matter in solution.

Pending the establishment of standards for specific flavoring oils and extracts, the following articles should have the composition indicated for each:

Anise extract, oil of anise, celery seed extract, oil of celery seed, cinnamon extract, cassia extract, cassia cinnamon extract, oil of cinnamon, oil of cassia, oil of cassia cinnamon, Ceylon cinnamon extract, oil of Ceylon cinnamon, clove extract, oil of cloves, ginger extract, lemon extract, oil of lemon, terpeneless extract of lemon (the flavoring extract prepared by shaking oil of lemon with dilute alcohol or by dissolving terpeneless oil of lemon in dilute alcohol and containing not less than 0.2 per cent by weight of citral derived from oil of lemon), terpeneless oil of lemon, nutmeg extract, oil of nutmeg, orange extract, oil of orange, terpeneless extract of orange, terpeneless oil of orange, peppermint extract, peppermint, oil of peppermint, rose extract, attar of roses, savory extract, oil of savory, spearmint extract, spearmint, oil of spearmint, star anise extract, oil of star anise, sweet basil extract, sweet basil, basil, oil of sweet basil, sweet marjoram extract, marjoram extract, oil of marjoram, thyme extract, oil of thyme, tonka extract, tonka bean, vanilla extract, vanilla bean, wintergreen extract, and oil of wintergreen. *The composition of each of the foregoing was given in the March, 1939, issue of The American Perfumer, pages 41, 42, 43 and 44, which should be referred to in each case.*

An uncolored solution of vanillin and coumarin



Dr. J. W. Sale



Dr. Clarke E. Davis



Leland P. Symmes



George H. Burnett



W. F. Meyer



George Armour

should not be designated "White Vanilla," because this name implies that the article is a decolorized true vanilla extract. Such a mixture may be called "Vanillin and Coumarin Flavor," if it corresponds in flavoring strength to vanilla extract. This name will not be proper when the mixture is artificially colored, however. Solutions of vanillin, coumarin and caramel color are classed as imitations (see heading "Imitation Flavors").

VANILLA AND VANILLIN FLAVOR

The name "Vanilla and Vanillin Flavor" implies that approximately as much of the total flavor of the product is due to true vanilla as to vanillin. Such a name should not be applied to an article which owes its flavor chiefly to vanillin. We have found that a standard vanilla extract is equivalent in flavoring strength, though not necessarily in flavoring quality, to a seven-tenths of one per cent (0.7%) vanillin solution. Expressed in another way, one pound of vanilla beans has a flavoring strength equivalent to about $1\frac{1}{8}$ ounces of vanillin. We also established that one part of coumarin is equivalent in flavoring strength to three parts of vanillin, that one part of heliotropine or piperonal is equivalent in flavoring strength to two parts of vanillin, and that a standard tonka extract is equivalent in flavoring strength to a three-tenths of one per cent (0.3%) vanillin solution.

In the light of the foregoing results, it is a simple matter to construct formulas for flavoring products of different strengths that can be legitimately designated "Vanilla and Vanillin Flavor." For example, if a manufacturer desires to make a product of this type equal in flavoring strength to vanilla extract, he should use one-half gallon of vanilla extract (13.35 ounces of beans per gallon) and one-half gallon of seven-tenths of one per cent (0.7%) vanillin solution (0.93 ounce of vanillin per gallon). For a double-strength extract of this type he should dissolve 0.93 ounce of vanillin in one gallon of standard vanilla extract. For higher concentration it is necessary to use a concentrated vanilla extract or a vanilla oleoresin in order to obtain a proper proportion of true vanilla.

VANILLA, VANILLIN, AND COUMARIN FLAVOR

At least 50 per cent of the total flavor of an extract designated "Vanilla, Vanillin, and Cou-

marin Flavor" should be due to true vanilla and not more than 50 per cent should be due to the synthetics vanillin and coumarin. Our organoleptic tests have shown that one part by weight of coumarin is equal in flavoring strength to three parts by weight of vanillin. Therefore, in order to make two gallons of a "Vanilla, Vanillin, and Coumarin Extract" of a strength corresponding to a standard vanilla extract, use at least one gallon of standard vanilla and one gallon or less of a solution of vanillin and coumarin, the flavoring strength of which is equivalent to a 0.7 per cent vanillin solution. The quantities of vanillin and coumarin to be used will depend upon whether it is desired to employ the usual commercial ratio of five parts of vanillin to one part of coumarin or some other ratio, such as 8:1 or 3:1. For a ratio of 5:1, use 0.560 ounce of vanillin and 0.112 ounce of coumarin per gallon. For a ratio of 8:1, use 0.650 ounce of vanillin and 0.082 ounce of coumarin per gallon. For a ratio of 3:1, use 0.448 ounce of vanillin and 0.150 ounce of coumarin. For a double strength extract, dissolve twice the foregoing quantities of vanillin and coumarin in a gallon of standard vanilla extract. Do not use artificial color; adhere closely to the proportions of true and synthetic ingredients. Otherwise, do not designate the product "Vanilla, Vanillin, and Coumarin."

The relative flavoring strengths of the ordinary constituents of imitation vanilla flavors have been determined organoleptically in the laboratories of the Food and Drug Administration and found to be as follows:

One part of vanilla beans is equivalent to 0.07 part of vanillin.

A standard vanilla extract is equivalent to a 0.7 per cent vanillin solution.

A standard tonka extract is equivalent to a 0.3 per cent vanillin solution.

One part of coumarin is equivalent to three parts of vanillin.

One part of heliotropine or piperonal is equivalent to two parts of vanillin.

IMITATION FLAVORS

The labels of imitation food flavors should bear, in type of uniform size and prominence, the word "Imitation" and immediately thereafter, the



Dr. B. H. Smith



Louis H. Rosett



Dr. Frank M. Boyles

name of the flavor imitated (See Section 403c).

The administration attaches special significance to the presence of caramel color in a solution of vanillin, coumarin, and vanilla, or of combinations of two or more of these flavors because the caramel color gives the product the appearance of being a true vanilla extract. Therefore, solutions of these flavors that are artificially colored in imitation of true vanilla extract should be labeled as imitations.

The labels of imitation flavors should bear a list of ingredients including the various flavoring ingredients as for example, in the case of an imitation vanilla flavor, "Vanillin, coumarin, caramel, glycerine and water." The list of ingredients should preferably be placed in direct conjunction with the name and with the degree of conspicuousness required by Section 403f of the Act. The statement of ingredients should not be buried or concealed by including it in unrequired descriptive matter.

Vanilla should not be listed as an ingredient of an imitation vanilla flavor without qualification if it is present in an amount which cannot be readily detected by testing. In this case, the vanilla should be listed as a trace of vanilla.

A continuation of the organoleptic tests to which reference has been made, definitely showed that when even so little as 5 per cent of the total flavor of an imitation vanilla extract is true vanilla flavor, the flavor of true vanilla can be detected in the finished article.

It has not been stated that when 5 per cent by volume of true vanilla extract is present, the flavor of true vanilla can be detected. This may be quite a different proposition. The relative volume of solutions of true and imitation ingredients used in the manufacture of a flavor is not regarded as being of particular importance, because these solutions may be of different concentrations. Moreover, there is usually a vast difference between the flavoring value of equal weights of true and imitation flavors. For example, statements such as "98 per cent True, 2 per cent Artificial Flavor" have been commonly used to describe fruit type flavors made by mixing 98 per cent by volume of fruit extract with 2 per cent by volume of a solution of synthetics. Such statements convey the erroneous impression that 98 per cent of the total flavor of the article is due to fruit, whereas, in most cases, about 98 per cent of the total flavor is due to syn-

thetics. This type of labeling is misleading unless it is employed to describe the percentage of flavor contributed by the ingredients and not merely percentage by volume of ingredients.

LABELING CAUTION

It has been indicated that vanilla should not be mentioned without qualification on the label of an imitation vanilla unless at least 5 per cent of the total flavor is due to true vanilla. It has been stated also that one pound of vanilla beans is equal in flavoring strength to $1\frac{1}{8}$ ounces of vanillin. What then are the proper quantities of vanilla beans and vanillin to employ in order to list vanilla without qualification as an ingredient of an imitation vanilla? It so happens, in the case of a standard strength flavor, that 5 per cent by volume of true vanilla extract will produce about 5 per cent of the total flavor. Therefore, one gallon of the finished flavor represents 0.66 ounce of beans and 0.88 ounce of vanillin. In the case of a triple strength extract, that is, an article which has three times the flavoring strength of a standard vanilla, 5 per cent by volume of standard vanilla extract represents only 1.7 per cent of the total flavor. To express the relation in another way not more than $21\frac{1}{3}$ ounces of vanillin should be employed to each pound of beans if the flavor of true vanilla is to be detected in the finished products.

The term "Vanilla" in the list of ingredients should not be displayed more prominently on the label of an imitation vanilla extract than the words, "Vanillin Coumarin, Caramel Color, etc.," because the impression may be conveyed that more true vanilla is present than is actually the case.

The names of the flavoring ingredients should be listed in the order in which they contribute to the flavor of the article, as, for instance, "Vanillin, Coumarin and Vanilla," followed by the specific names of the other ingredients.

WORTHLESS IMITATIONS

The character of imitation extracts and flavors should be such that they will substantially take the place of the products they imitate. Occasionally, the administration examines flavors labeled as imitations, and finds them to be artificially colored solutions containing little or no distinctive flavor of any kind. One sample of this kind was contained in a small glass jug which made a very prepossessing package. However, if the housewife should pour the entire contents of the jug into a batch of cake batter, the only effect would be to dilute the material.

Fruit flavors used for flavoring syrups and beverages are of a somewhat different type than flavoring extracts used in cooking and their labeling is fully discussed in an article entitled "Labeling of Fruit-type Beverages and Beverage Materials," a copy of which will be sent on request to the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Flavors are classed as misbranded if their containers are so made, formed or filled as to be mis-

leading (Section 403d). Definitely misleading containers can be readily recognized and discarded. In the case of less obviously misleading packages but where the manufacturer has misgivings about the honest appearance of the package, the prudent course is to discard it in favor of one of the many types of bottles or other packages about which there can be no question. A bottle may be misleading by reason of paneling, undue thickness of glass, because slack filled, etc. In the case of bottles packed in cartons, it is possible to have a situation where the bottle may not be deceptive per se but may be too small to fit the carton properly or of a shape so at variance with that of the carton that the size of the carton suggests much more of the product than is actually purchased.

Flavor labels should bear the name and place of business of either the manufacturer or packer or distributor. If the name given is that of the packer or distributor rather than that of the manufacturer it should be qualified by some phrase like "Packed for," "Distributed by," etc.

Flavors should be labeled with a statement of quantity of contents. The statement should be plain and conspicuous, should be expressed in terms of liquid measure, in terms of the largest unit in the package, and should be accurate.

LISTING OF INGREDIENTS

Flavors which are not standardized and which are fabricated from two or more ingredients should be labeled with the common or usual name of each such ingredient. The flavoring ingredients should be listed first in the order in which they contribute flavor, followed by the specific name of the vegetable gum and other ingredients. Water should be listed when present.

Pending the formulation of standards under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, the following extracts need not be labeled with a list of ingredients: lemon and orange extracts containing at least 5 per cent of lemon and orange oil respectively; vanilla extract made from at least 13.35 ounces of vanilla beans per gallon of extract.

ARTIFICIAL COLOR

Only those coal-tar colors may be used in flavors that are from batches of such colors certified by the Food and Drug Administration as harmless and suitable for such use. The law, in dealing with this problem, requires that both coal-tar colors themselves and coal-tar colors mixed with harmless diluents shall be subjected to the certification procedure.

Any harmless vegetable dye may be used in flavors or other food. There is no system of certification in the case of vegetable dyes.

The presence of a certified coal-tar color may be shown on the label by the words, "Artificially colored," "Certified color," or merely "Color added."

Information regarding certification and labeling of coal-tar colors is contained in the Federal Register,

issue of May 9, 1939, which will be sent on request. Price 10 cents.

The presence of caramel may be declared on the labels of flavors as "Colored with caramel," "Caramel color," or "Artificially colored."

The presence of benzoate of soda may be declared as "Preserved with 0.1 per cent benzoate of soda," if that proportion is present, or as "Preserved with benzoate of soda."

GUARANTY STATEMENTS

No reference to any kind of guaranty should appear on the labels of flavors unless the basis and sponsorship for the guaranty are so clearly set forth as to leave no doubt that the statement that is made has nothing to do with a guaranty under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

The use of synthetic flavoring ingredients in a flavor will usually result in causing the flavor to be classed as an imitation. This is especially the case when the flavor is artificially colored. Vanillin and coumarin should always be declared in a manner to show their artificiality or synthetic character.

WHERE LABEL STATEMENTS MUST APPEAR

In general, all required information should appear on the main display panel of bottle and carton. If more than one panel is used for display, the required information should appear on each. This statement applies to the name and address of manufacturer, distributor or packer, the quantity of contents, name of the product, list of ingredients when required, declaration of artificial color, added preservative and imitation character. For qualifications of this general statement see Regulations, Section 403e and f.

There is no objections to the use of edible vegetable oils such as corn oil and peanut oil, as vehicles for non-alcoholic flavors, provided the oils contain no impurities that might render the products injurious to health and provided labeling is suitable.

There is no objection to the use of the usual small quantities of glycerine in food products provided it is of a purity suitable for food use and provided its presence is plainly declared in the labeling when required by the Act.

A number of chemicals have been proposed for use in place of alcohol in the manufacture of flavors. These so-called "alcohol substitutes" have either been shown to be toxic to such a degree that food flavors containing them would be classed as adulterated under the Act, or their freedom from toxic properties has not been demonstrated with that degree of finality which would warrant sanction of their use under all conditions.

The responsibility for the use as vehicles in extracts, in place of alcohol, of chemicals which have not been thoroughly investigated as to their physiological action, must be assumed by the manufacturer. Only those substances found wholesome through adequate investigations by competent pharmacologists should be used.

It should be remembered that the courts have

been strict in their interpretation of the law as applied to added deleterious ingredients. The Supreme Court has held in effect that since food is consumed "by the strong and the weak, the old and the young, the well and the sick," any food which because of any added poisonous or other deleterious ingredient may possibly injure the health of any of these, will "come within the ban of the statute."

State laws may contain additional requirements for the labeling of flavors and extracts or different ones than those set forth here. For instance, the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act does not require a statement of the proportion of alcohol on the labels of flavoring extracts used exclusively for food purposes, although certain State laws make this requirement. A list of State food officials will be forwarded upon request. Information regarding State laws and regulations should be obtained direct from the State Officials.

F. E. M. A. Executive Committee Gets Important Reports

MATTERS of importance to the flavoring extract industry were taken up at the September 8 meeting of the executive committee. Those present were Dr. Clarke E. Davis, president; John H. Beach, Leslie S. Beggs, W. F. Meyer, E. L. Brendlinger, L. P. Symmes, George M. Armor, George H. Burnett, Frank T. Dodge and John S. Hall.

John Beach reported on the meeting of the Standards Committee of the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers which he attended. The following proposed definition and standard for vanilla ice cream was recommended:

Where the common or usual name of an ice cream is vanilla, the flavoring material shall be derived from vanilla bean or extract of vanilla, or flavoring material in major proportion of whose flavoring strength shall be derived from vanilla beans and the remaining flavoring strength from methyl vanillin, from other sources, being of the same composition as vanillin contained in vanilla beans.

Where flavoring materials other than methyl vanillin are used in conjunction with vanilla beans and, where the major portion of the flavoring strength is derived from synthetic or artificial materials such flavoring materials shall be permitted in ice cream; shall be considered as optional ingredients, and shall be declared as such.

George H. Burnett reported on the work that is being done to get a reduction in the alcohol tax. Officials of the association have been invited to appear before a sub-committee of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress to present material to be used in an effort to work out a tax revision program to differentiate in the tax in alcohol intended for beverage and non-beverage purposes.

John S. Hall reported on the steps taken by the association in presenting data to the government on the importation of flavoring extracts from the Virgin Islands duty free which threatened to undermine the industry here if the abuse was continued.



Photo Furness W.I.

St. Thomas, V. I., from which flavoring extracts were imported duty free

Getting the government to impose a tax covering the differential in the tax paid in the Virgin Islands and the alcohol tax here was an outstanding achievement of the association.

J. R. Jackson of the Glass Container Assn. discussed the possibility of the flavoring products industry adopting standard non-deceptive containers. Proposed plans of a series of different size bottles will be submitted to the association later.

The recertification and labeling of food colors in various forms was discussed and the question was raised as to whether the wording in Sec. 406b of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act would be extended to require recertification of colors made from a certified basic coal-tar color. W. F. Meyer discussed the petition he filed setting forth his view on the matter. Others also submitted petitions. Points raised will be covered in a brief to be filed by the counsel.

Louis Rosett, chairman of the Research Committee, reported on plans to contact officials of the Department of Agriculture and Markets of New York and the Food and Drug Administration offering cooperation on research activities relative to pure vanilla extract and concentrate. He also reported that an investigation of anti-oxidants, chiefly ascorbic and iso ascorbic acids is under way.

Dr. Davis then gave an exposition of the activities of state control officials in Michigan on the soft drinks act. An effort will be made to effect a ruling that the registration fee of \$5 be considered for a type flavor and not for each separate flavor.

Convention in Chicago June 24-26

THE annual convention of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association will be held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, Ill., June 24, 25 and 26. This was decided at a meeting of the executive committee Sept. 8. Walter H. Jelly was appointed chairman of the convention committee; Joseph A. Gauer, program committee, and Arthur C. Drury, entertainment committee.

COSMETIC TAX REGULATIONS

Shampoos containing 5 per cent or less of saponaceous material are taxed as toilet preparations . . . Preparations having medicinal or curative value not exempted from tax if used for toilet purposes.

REGULATIONS covering the amendments to the tax on toilet preparations were given in Treasury Decision 4947, September 23.

The law and the amendments which refer to sales made after June 29, 1939, are given for the convenience of manufacturers and follow:

There shall be imposed upon the following articles, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the price for which so sold: perfumes, essences, extracts, toilet waters, cosmetics, petroleum jellies, hair oils, pomades, hair dressings, hair restoratives, hair dyes, aromatic cachous, toilet powders, and any similar substance, article, or preparation, by whatsoever name known or distinguished; any of the above which are used or applied or intended to be used or applied for toilet purposes.—Sec. 3401 Internal Revenue Code.

1939 TAX AMENDMENTS

(a) Section 3401 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to the tax on toilet preparations) is amended by inserting at the end thereof the following new paragraphs:

'In the case of a sale by a manufacturer to a selling corporation of an article to which the tax under this section applies, the transaction shall be prima facie presumed to be otherwise than at arm's length if either the manufacturer or the selling corporation owns more than 75 per centum of the outstanding stock of the other, or if more than 75 per centum of the outstanding stock of both corporations is owned by the same persons in substantially the same proportions. Sales by a manufacturer to a selling corporation shall in all other cases be prima facie presumed to be at arm's length.

'Notwithstanding section 3441(a), in determining, for the purpose of this section, the price for which an article is sold, whether at arm's length or not, there shall be included any charge for coverings and containers of whatever nature, only if furnished by the actual manufacturer of the article, and any charge incident to placing the article in condition packed ready for shipment, only if performed by the actual manufacturer of the article, but there shall be excluded the amount of the tax imposed by this section, whether or not stated as a separate charge. Whether sold at arm's length or not, a transportation, delivery, insurance, or other charge, and the wholesaler's salesmen's commissions and costs and expenses of advertising and selling (not required by the foregoing sentence to be included), shall be excluded from the price only if the amount thereof is established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, in accordance with the regulations.'—Sec. 3.

The tax attaches to the sale by the manufacturer of the articles enumerated in section 3401 of the

Internal Revenue Code and similar articles commonly or commercially known as toilet articles, which are used or applied, or intended to be used or applied, for toilet purposes. Any article advertised or held out to be suitable for toilet purposes, or for any purposes for which the articles enumerated in the section are customarily used, will be subject to the tax, regardless of the name by which it may be known or distinguished. The tax attaches to the sale by the manufacturer of any preparation which is used or applied or intended to be used or applied for toilet purposes or used in connection with the bath or care of the body, or applied to the clothing as a perfume or to the body as a toilet article. The fact that any particular product, preparation, or substance coming within the scope of the Act may have, or be held out to have, a medicinal, stimulating, remedial, or curative value does not exempt it from the tax, if it is used as an adjunct to the toilet or for toilet purposes.

The tax will not attach to an article which is not a finished product or is not susceptible of use for toilet purposes but is only suitable for use in the manufacture of articles subject to tax.

Shampoo oils and liquids containing 5 per cent or less of saponaceous matter are taxable as toilet preparations.

RATE OF TAX

The tax is payable by the manufacturer at the rate of 10 per cent of the sale price as determined under article 22(c), or 10 per cent of the fair market price as established under article 22(d), whichever is applicable.—Art. 22b.

SALES PRICE

Subject to the qualifications and additional exclusions specified in this article, the sale price for purposes of the tax on all sales other than sales coming within the purview of section 3441(b) of the Internal Revenue Code shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of section 3441(a) of the Internal Revenue Code and articles 8 to 14, inclusive, of these regulations.—Art. 22c.

In determining the sale price:

(1) any charge for coverings and containers of whatever nature shall be included in the price only if furnished by the actual manufacturer of the article;

(2) any charge incident to placing the article in condition packed ready for shipment shall be included in the price only if performed by the actual manufacturer of the article; and

(3) the wholesaler's salesmen's commissions and costs and expenses of advertising and selling shall be excluded from the price only if the amount thereof is established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, in accordance with these regulations (see Article 69).

FAIR MARKET PRICE

Subject to the qualifications and additional exclusions specified in this article, the sale price for purposes of the tax on articles sold (1) at retail, (2) on consignment, or (3) other—[Continued on p. 112]

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

SOAP

Department

SPECIAL ALKALINE EARTH SOAPS

Insoluble soaps for coating and impregnating purposes . . . pressure saponification process

by PAUL I. SMITH

A GOOD deal of attention has recently been given to the production of special insoluble soaps for coating and impregnating purposes. The production of these alkaline earth soaps from fats and barium, calcium, strontium, cerium and other oxides and hydroxides, although theoretically easy, is not nearly so simple in practice. It is not merely sufficient to use the correct proportions of fat and alkali and to observe what might appear to be the proper conditions of saponification. A great deal depends on the thoroughness with which the fatty acid or glycerides are mixed with the base in the kettle as lumpiness and incomplete saponification, to mention only two common troubles, are easily caused unless the mixture is homogeneous.

Some fats saponify a good deal easier than others, and whereas some soaps and greases may be made at moderate temperatures, others require abnormally high temperatures to melt. A recent addition to the list of fats used for these special soaps is wool fat and in a recent patent, B.P. 507,336, taken out by Hardman and Holden Ltd., the wool grease is heated with oxide or hydroxide of calcium, barium, strontium, or magnesium, without added water, whereby the neutral esters contained are saponified. In an example, Bradford wool grease is heated with calcined magnesia at 240 to

320 deg. C. for 1 hour to 2 hours to complete saponification. It is stated that the product has drying properties, and may be used for coating and impregnating compositions.

PRESSURE SAPONIFICATION PROCESS

In the main, production of alkaline earth soaps should follow normal grease making procedure, although some companies are using a pressure saponification process. The latter has the great advantage of combining saponification and finishing in one unit, and can be so organized that manufacture becomes almost empirical and nothing is left to the initiative of the operator. Various methods of pressure saponification are available, but a particularly useful one may be briefly summarized as follows: The pressure mixer is loaded up with fat, say a fatty acid, such as stearic acid, and the alkali. The entire unit is then closed up, the agitator started, and steam turned into the jacket. One well known manufacturer of a grease making plant in the States says that large pressure mixers work satisfactorily at only 80 pounds pressure, but that most grease plants have steam at 100 to 150 pounds pressure which causes an internal pressure of 50 to 85 pounds to be developed. Under such conditions saponification takes only 15 to 20 minutes. The addition of a light mineral oil, such as spindle oil, is largely favored, especially for soaps to be used in the paint industry. The addition of the oil lowers the viscosity, which is very useful in the case of some of the hard soaps, and enables the product to flow sufficiently to facilitate packing and transport.

SAPONIFICATION DEPENDS ON FAT USED

Choice of saponification process must be influenced by the nature of the fat to be used and only trial and experiment will indicate the most suitable method. It may be that in some cases pressure treatment will cause discoloration of the soap, and it is preferable to make use of open kettles and mixers. Cast seamless kettles provided with properly designed agitators which positively scrape their steam jacketed surfaces are preferable as they en-

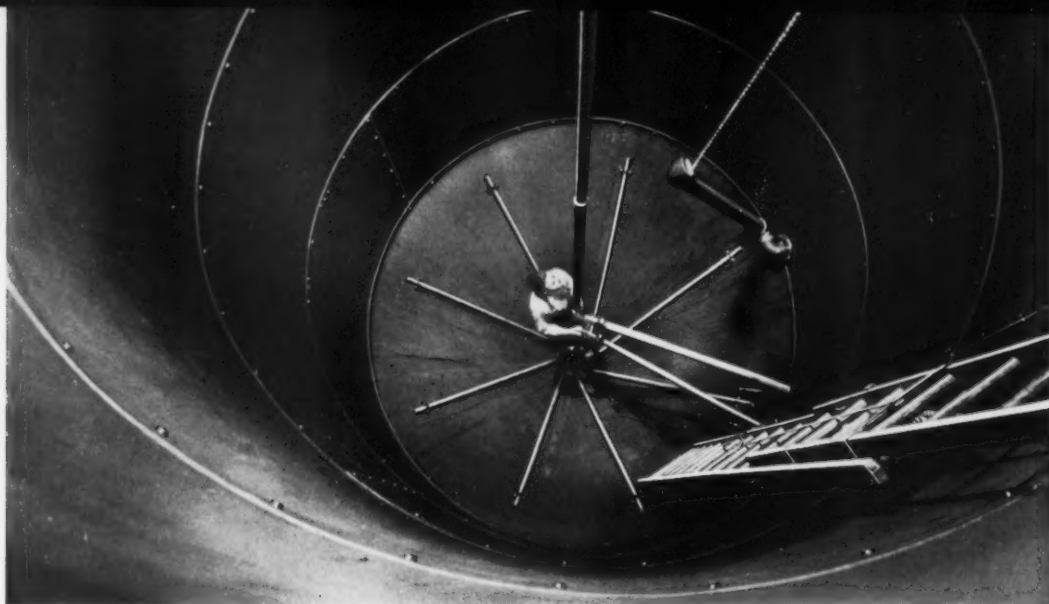


Photo International Nickel

One of the nickel-clad steel soap boiling kettles in the Andrew Jergens plant in Perth, Ont., replacing ordinary iron tanks

able greases and soaps to be heated to higher temperatures than could otherwise be obtained with steam. By using first class equipment, such as Dopp kettles, many grease plants have entirely done away with fire-heated kettles, their greases which formerly were prepared in fire-heated kettles, now being made with steam.

Triethanolamine Derivatives

IN a continuation of his studies of the usefulness of the various derivatives of triethanolamine, George W. Fiero writing in the *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association* 28, 285, 1939, reports the detergent properties of various soaps of triethanolamine and describes a specially designed photoelectric photometer for accurate determinations of detergency.

The standard soil mixture of *Rhodes & Brainard*, consisting of 2 grams of lampblack, 5 grams heavy mineral oil, 3 grams tallow and 2000 cc of carbon tetrachloride was used in these tests.

Four samples of cloth were washed with each triethanolamine derivative and the amount of soil removed was determined colorimetrically. The relative efficiency of the soaps of triethanolamine are: laurate removed 30.8 per cent of a total of 36.7 per cent; oleate removed 30.4 per cent of a total of 36.8 per cent; myristate removed 29.3 per cent of a total of 36.7 per cent; palmitate removed 27.8 per cent of a total of 36.7 per cent; the other fatty acids derivatives were effective in the following order: caprate, stearate, caprylate, isocaproate and caproate. The fatty acids used were all highly purified.

Using commercial fatty acids isolated from coconut oil, tallow and ordinary red oil, the detergency of the triethanolamine soaps was as follows: Tallow fatty acids soap removed 23.4 per cent of a total of 29.5 per cent soil; coconut fatty acids soap removed 21.7 per cent of a total of 30.0 per cent soil; and red oil soap removed 21 per cent soil of a total of 30.2 per cent.

The author concludes that none of the triethano-

lamine soaps of either pure fatty acids or mixed fatty acids had the detergent action possessed by ordinary soap.

Glycerine Toughens Soap Bubbles

SOAP bubbles and films, toughened and made long-lasting with glycerine, have found an important place in science and engineering, according to C. A. Cook, formerly of the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland, Ohio. Writing in the *Journal of Chemical Education*, this authority points out that not only are soap bubbles of this kind used in laboratory demonstrations of explosive gases but that, "long-lived soap films have found application in engineering research on the torsional stresses, and the distribution of stresses in beams and other structural members of aircraft, bridges, machines, etc. This is because of a mathematical analogy between the torsion or stress of the member, and that of a membrane (such as a soap film) subjected to an excess of pressure on one side, as by compressed air." Scientists of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, for example, have used this soap bubble analogy for research in machine and structural design of airplanes.

In these bubbles and films, glycerine because it is non-volatile and hygroscopic, maintains moisture and pliability, and also maintains the stability of these films against such factors as carbon dioxide, grease and any floating particles, such as dust.

Dr. Cook's formula follows: 30 grams of powdered castile soap¹ is placed in one liter glass-stoppered bottle and distilled water is added to fill the bottle, which is shaken at intervals until solution is complete. It is then allowed to stand for 24 hours. The clearer portion is then siphoned off, and three-tenths of its volume of glycerine is added and thoroughly mixed with it. The solution should age for at least 24 hours before use, and should be kept in a well-stoppered bottle in a dark place. When it is desired to use some of it, about 25 cc. is poured out and stirred with a little tannin (25-

¹ It is probable that any good grade of milled soap will do.

100 mg.) before the bubbles or films are all blown.

With such glycerine-toughened soap solutions, bubbles lasting as long as 100 days and films lasting up to 3 years have been prepared in closed vessels.

Notes and Comments

BY PAUL I. SMITH

Effect of War—In the short time that has elapsed since the declaration of war it has not been possible to assess its effect on the British soap industry, but undoubtedly it will give a decided impetus to all methods and processes of conserving vital supplies of oils and fats, and utilizing, what, in normal times, might be considered off-grade or inferior stock. Fortunately the United Kingdom is assured of an ample supply of oils from Empire sources and it is extremely unlikely that any serious attempt will be made to produce synthetic fatty acids. It will be remembered that in 1931 the Standard Oil Co., in conjunction with the I.G. Farbenindustrie erected an experimental plant for producing three tons of synthetic fatty acids per day, and a large scale plant will, it is reported, be operating in Germany by the end of the year. P. W. Tainsh, Chief Chemist of Lever Bros. and Unilever Ltd., pointed out in a recent paper on "The Trend of Progress In Oils. Fats (other than edible) and Detergents" that we are at present dependent upon the soap-making oils and fats for our supplies of glycerine, and any extensive replacement of natural fats by synthetic fatty acids in war-time would mean that glycerine also would have to be produced by synthetic means.

It is reported that in Vienna and other places in the Third Reich, the authorities are recovering fats from domestic and industrial sewerage for use in various trades other than those producing edible fats. A very interesting recent Austrian patent describes a method of producing fats and protein products from offal, garbage or other animal or vegetable products. The raw material is boiled and agitated under pressure of several atmospheres with concentrated ammonia, 1 part to 50 to 100 parts of raw material, to which primary ammonium phosphate is added, about 0.1 parts, until a protein broth is formed after 25 to 40 minutes. This contains emulsified fat which is separated before evaporating the broth and working the product up into fodder meal.

Soap Making an Engineering Job—It is noticeable in the United Kingdom that the chemist is, in some of the largest soap plants in the country, being shadowed in importance by the engineer, and it is realized that soap making is today primarily an engineering job now that the chemist has stabilized production. A natural outcome of this re-orientation is that the mechanical side of production is receiving the bulk of attention. Centrifugal machines, drum coolers, mechanical soap driers, improved milling machines, etc., these are the focal points of interest, and directoral policy is directed mainly towards the increased mechanization and standard-

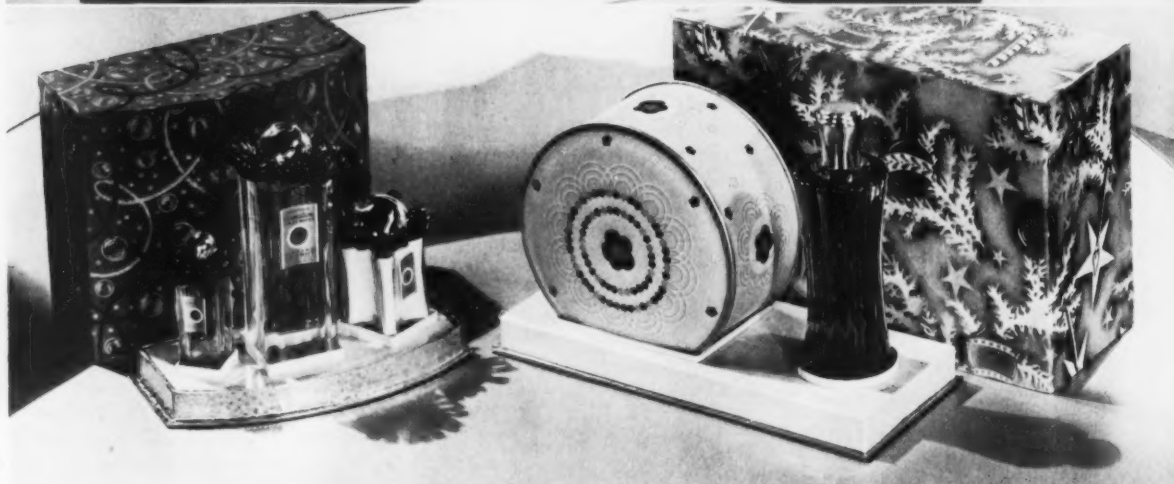
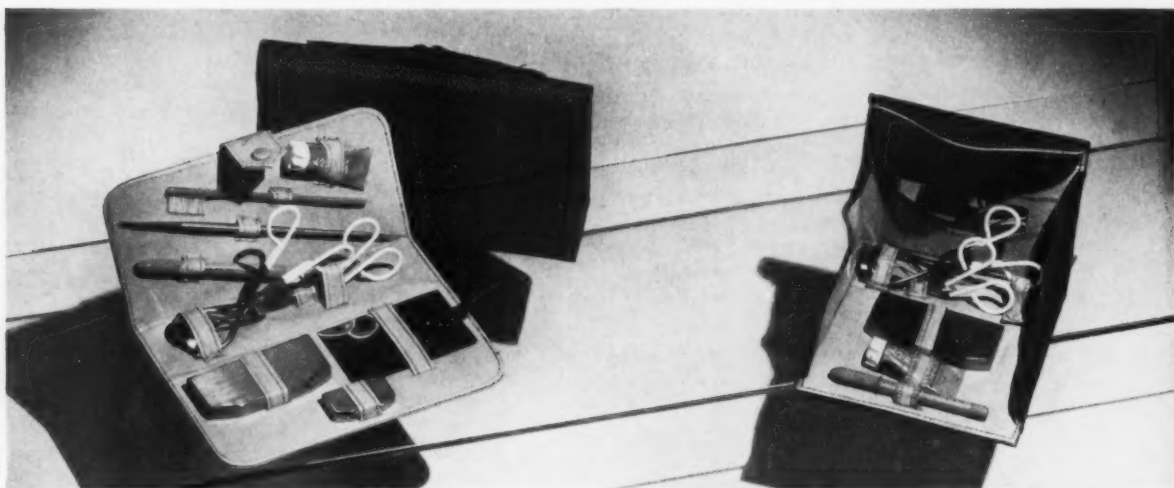
ization of processes. This, of course, is a natural outcome of the work started by the chemist, who, after solving the manufacturing problems of the last fifty years commenced to render the entire process empirical, relatively simple in principle and adaptable to mass production. One of the most interesting of recent patents dealing with soap manufacture is described in British Patent, No. 504,117, and illustrates very clearly the present tendency to mechanize soap production on a large scale. This patent covers a continuous process whereby fat and a solution of the theoretical equivalent of alkali are sprayed as a mixture or after emulsification, into a stream of superheated steam at 250 to 290 deg. C., and injected into a heated reaction chamber. This is a heat-jacketed retort divided into an upper chamber fitted with means for injecting the steam and reactants, which is connected by a rotary, pocketed hopper to the lower chamber, into which the precipitated soap is discharged. Immediate reaction takes place in the retort, anhydrous soap is precipitated and glycerine, water and other volatile products are carried off with the steam. It is recommended that the receiving chamber for the soap should be filled with an inert gas so as to cool and harden the soap particles before continuous withdrawal. Or, as a second suggestion, the soap may be incorporated with water, etc., before extrusion as a solid soap.

Perborate Soap and Soapless Powders

Perborate soap and soapless powders are now well known for both domestic and industrial uses, and the patent literature dealing with the preparation of these is becoming more extensive. B. Pat. No. 473,414, describes the use of so-called stabilizers, such as alkali pyrophosphates for the perborate soap powders. Other well known stabilizers are trisodium phosphate and sodium trisilicate. J. B. Angus in an excellent survey of the whole subject in *The Industrial Chemist*, July, 1939, states that the optimum stability of a soap powder containing the bleach depends on "the hardness of the water in which it is to be used, the duration of the boiling period and the material from which the wash-tub is made. For these reasons the composition of perborate powders is varied according to the locality in which it will be sold. As a rule they contain something of the order of 35-40 per cent real soap, 25-30 per cent soda ash, 5-10 per cent sodium silicate, 25 per cent moisture, 5 per cent perborate and small amounts of fillers." Special additives such as borax, trisodium phosphate, sodium hexametaphosphate and hypophosphates, etc., are recommended for specialized purposes. Borax for washing woollens and silks; T. S. P. to improve lathering; sodium hexametaphosphate to prevent formation of lime scum and hypophosphates to overcome stains through metallic impurities. The point is stressed that it is not advisable to use perborate for a soap base containing easily oxidizable oils. This is a fact often overlooked, namely, that under certain favorable conditions, perborate can promote undesirable rancidity changes in the soap.

Christmas Gifts

Christmas gifts in the toilet preparations industry have as much eye appeal as ever. But again this year, the packaging is fundamentally practical. In most cases the seasonal trim can easily be removed to permit sale of left-over stock after the season. Many gift sets have been packaged in such a manner as to be suitable for all year-round gift giving. A number of well known perfumes have been packaged in their regular bottles in novel, gay Christmas wrappings to enhance their popularity as gifts. Some of the good-looking packages already on the market are shown here-with: 1. Kurlash Co. eye beauty kits. 2. Richard Hudnut gift set and bath set. 3. Revlon Westward Ho manicure case. 4. Shulton trinket case containing Old Spice toilet preparations. 5. Jeurelle perfume basket. 6. Dorothy Gray bath set. 7. Three of Lenthéric's popular perfumes under a Christmas tree. 8. Elizabeth Arden's Harlequin masquerading bath powder and soap.





4



5



8



6



7



Conveyor belts of the correct width give maximum employee comfort—easy reaching; and sitting instead of standing

IMPROVING PRODUCTION

by RALPH H. AUCH, A.B. CH.E.

BATCH IDENTIFICATION

What with deterioration, hardening, separation, freezing and all the other complaint-provoking shortcomings cosmetics are heir to, manufacturers generally have not gone into batch identification as seriously as many might well do. It is true a few have coded the ends of collapsible tubes as they are crimped while others have crudely imprinted, perforated and even rubber stamped their jar and bottle labels.

The advantage of a convenient, fool proof method of tracing and recalling faulty goods and of quieting any qualms resulting from unfounded claims need not be developed. The same applies to the uncovering of difficult-to-spike counterfeits.

Imprinting in advance in quantity sufficient to cover normal and, on occasion, abnormal wastage usually entails over-runs as a precautionary measure. Rubber stamping is time consuming and unsightly at best. Perforating can be done in gangs at low cost and just ahead of the labeling operation to avoid over-runs.

Perforating, whether it be numerical, coded or dated, however, detracts to a degree from the appearance of the finished package. Furthermore, as the size of the perforation is reduced to render it less conspicuous the number that can be put through the perforator at a time is reduced with attendant increased cost and lowered capacity. Likewise, imprinting individual cartons with uninked type has the disadvantage that the container and its carton are frequently separated before the complaint arises.

A device for imprinting each label on its underside while held in the label font or cage and just prior to gluing and application by the labeler will doubtless soon be announced. It consists of a reciprocating arm actuated by a cam. The type is inked at the removed end of the stroke and a sole-

noid quickly raises the type to imprint the underside of the label at the opposite end of the stroke.

The device was observed to function satisfactorily at a speed approaching two hundred a minute and in no way interfere with normal operation of the labeler. It may prove a boon to those who feel the need for identifying their individual packages but who, up to now, were unwilling to incur the expense or sacrifice the appearance other available methods necessitate.

WORK TABLE WIDTHS

Conveyors generally are not as fully utilized as they might well be in this industry. However, conveyor belt tables are so "widely" used as to sometimes be amusing. This observation has been made repeatedly on various inspection trips. Getting down to cases, a twenty-four or eighteen inch belt may be in operation when a twelve would eliminate much standing. An eighteen, sixteen or twelve inch belt may well be replaced with an eight or even six inch to materially reduce reaching and even stretching, provide wider aisles and make sitting jobs of standing ones with increased efficiency and employee comfort.

The case history invariably runs like this: The product was originally hand labeled. The container was of such shape that it lent itself to laying down crosswise on the belt instead of removal and resting on "horses" for rigidity and convenience in performing this hand operation.

When hand labeling was superseded by machine labeling and the containers could remain in upright position no thought was given to decreased belt width with the attendant advantages this change permitted.

To reduce belt width is comparatively simple. The table frame is disassembled and cut down. The rollers supporting the belt have the bearings at one end removed, are cut down to proper length and bearings replaced. The driven and driving pulleys are replaced with new ones of narrower face and their shafts shortened to proper length. And finally the belt itself is split to the new more practical width.

Will your conveyor belt tables stand critical inspection? If not, the reduction in width can be effected at a cost surprisingly low.



EDITORIALS

EFFECT OF FRENCH EXCHANGE DECREES

THE new French exchange decrees give the French government practically complete control over international trade transactions; and since it is of vital interest to the French government, as well as to Great Britain, in the coming months to export everything possible in order to get needed dollar exchange, it may be assumed that the government will do all in its power to expedite a steady stream of exportable merchandise for the American market. Not only does this policy give assurance of supplies of floral products needed by our industry but it also promises to insure fairly steady prices.

TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA

THE inability of Latin America to secure deliveries from Germany creates an immediate increase of 50 per cent in the export potential for manufacturers in the United States because no other manufacturing nation can meet the emergency.

United States manufacturers may be of great service if they facilitate the use of their products wherever there is a failure on the part of the former suppliers to make deliveries. The sooner new buying connections are made the sooner Latin America will recover from its present industrial predicament.

The government is proffering cooperation to Latin America: loans are being arranged to Cuba, Brazil, Nicaragua and Paraguay; and others will follow. The Export-Import Bank has been set up to provide credit to stimulate a freer flow of goods. Secretary Hull's trade agreement policy has been a realistic effort to drop the barriers which block the exchange of goods. The Department of Commerce has studied the situation and is eager to extend its help. Then, too, there are private organizations such as the Business Publishers International Corporation, which are ready to cooperate in a practical way with manufacturers anxious to develop business among the numerous nations south of the Rio Grande.

As one may gather from the picturesque description of the task by Georges Acuna of Costa Rica elsewhere in this issue, the problem of establishing permanent trade relations with any of the 21 nations to the south of us is by no means a simple one. Yet it is likely to prove worthy of all

of the study and effort that is given to it; for the destinies of all of the nations of the Western Hemisphere are closely related economically and politically.

LONG RANGE LATIN TRADE PROBLEM

A BASIC problem we face in Latin America is the development of a foreign trade policy that will overcome, when the war is over, the unbalanced competitive situation which has hitherto existed in which Americans operated as individuals in foreign trade as against organized efforts of other governments penetrating the same area. Realistically, unless business and government succeed in evolving such a policy, it is likely that when peace comes whatever progress is made during hostilities will be lost.

BEST MARKET FOR FRENCH SYNTHETICS

THE sale of French synthetics for use by perfumers to the United States held first rank up to 1937. In 1938, despite an increase over 1937, the United States market for the first time fell to second place. The Brazil market now stands first; and, according to M. Louis Roure, the figures for 1939 seem likely to be increased about 50 per cent over 1938.

USING UP OLD LABELS

THE numerous inquiries about the conditions under which old stocks of labels may be used up after all of the provisions of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law become effective January 1 are best answered by the Food and Drug Administration.

In a departmental notice issued last April, the Administration says: "The Department has repeatedly advised manufacturers of its intention to give sympathetic consideration to these problems and deal with them in a manner equitable to all. In following this policy, it is expected that manufacturers who have been doing a legitimate business will suffer no undue disturbance during the period in which they are continuing efforts, clearly characterized by common sense and good faith, to revise and print new labels where these are necessary, to effect inexpensive corrections of present stocks of labels, or by other expedient to bridge over the transition period."

NEW PACKAGES



1. LUCIEN LELONG, INC.: This company is particularly proud to present a distinctively new perfume with a soft, charming odor—as feminine as the frilly jabot worn by our grandmothers and now today revived for our generation. The crystal flacon has been molded into the shape of a fashionable lady's jabot. It is fitted into a blue box banded in white and lined inside with blue satin.

2. THE HOUSE FOR MEN, INC.: One of the sixteen items in the new HIS line of men's toiletries is an all plastic shaving bowl with a patent protected cover which locks and is so designed that it holds the brush in a position to dry naturally, thus preserving the bristles. The design is modern and masculine. The bowl is black with a black or white cover. The shaving soap is said to have a new fine quality. Refills of the soap are available.



3. ANN HAVILAND: The breath of an English garden has been caught in a new perfume, Céléste, created by Ann Haviland, English perfumer. It is presented in a crystal bottle cut into the shape of a rose which is imbedded in the heart of a silk-petaled rose sachet. A round transparent plastic box holds the flower and bottle. The perfume is sold here exclusively by Jay Thorpe, Inc.



4. LESQUENDIEU: The new addition to the Cosmétiques Tussy line is the delightful Safari sachet powder. The packaging is light peach and gold. The powder bottle has an ivory plastic cap. Included in the package are six little taffeta sachet bags with drawn ribbon ready to be filled with powder and tied. The bags are packed in a flat transparent box which fits behind the bottle in the outer box.



5 . . ANTOINE DE PARIS, INC.: This firm's newest item, "Passepartout" is a bag, beauty kit and suitcase all in one. It is made of alligator grain, with waterproof satin-finish lining. Inside are two pockets, one with a snap-fastened flap to hold damp articles. It also contains a "beauty easel" which lifts out and can be propped up anywhere for convenient use. The easel holds hand and skin lotion, cleansing, lubricating, foundation and eye creams, face powder and lipstick. The bag comes in black, brown, tan, green and red.



6 . . HENRI BENDEL: An exceedingly handsome appearance has been given to this firm's gift set of bath items by the use of a rich gold foil paper box embossed in a baroque design on the cover. In it, body sachet (in a cylinder of gold foil), eau de toilette with a separate atomizer, jumbo bath soap, and a terricloth talc mitt have been fitted in the minimum of space. Lettering and ribbon are deep brown—an effective offset to the glistening box.



7 . . VOLUPTE, INC.: "Sophisticase" is a new compact about the size and shape of a flat fifty cigarette case which can easily be slipped into a handbag or coat pocket. It opens to disclose a full-sized bevelled mirror, glass enclosed partition for ten cigarettes, moire cases for comb, change, lipstick and perfume, powder containers, with extra room for keys, etc. It comes in Arabian-etched gold and also in enamel in several colors.

8 . . MAISON JEURELLE: From this house comes a new bath essence, *Écume de Menthe*, which is said to bubble and effervesce like sea foam. As its name implies, it has a fragrant minty tang. It comes bottled in a pine and a half green liqueur bottle with a deep foil covering the black plastic-and-cork top and a drop chain around its neck. The carton and label are pale yellow printed in mint green. The essence may also be had in a cologne scent.



9.. PINAUD, INC.: Scarlett, the young flirt of *Gone With the Wind* book fame, has been epitomized in a new eau de cologne, named "Scarlett." It comes in two odors—for the out-and-out flirt, a warm, bewitching fragrance called Flirt; for the more subtle, a sprightly, gay odor called Bittersweet. The bottle is a crinoline figure and has a gold finish and a colorful ribbon trim. It is packaged in a transparent plastic box.



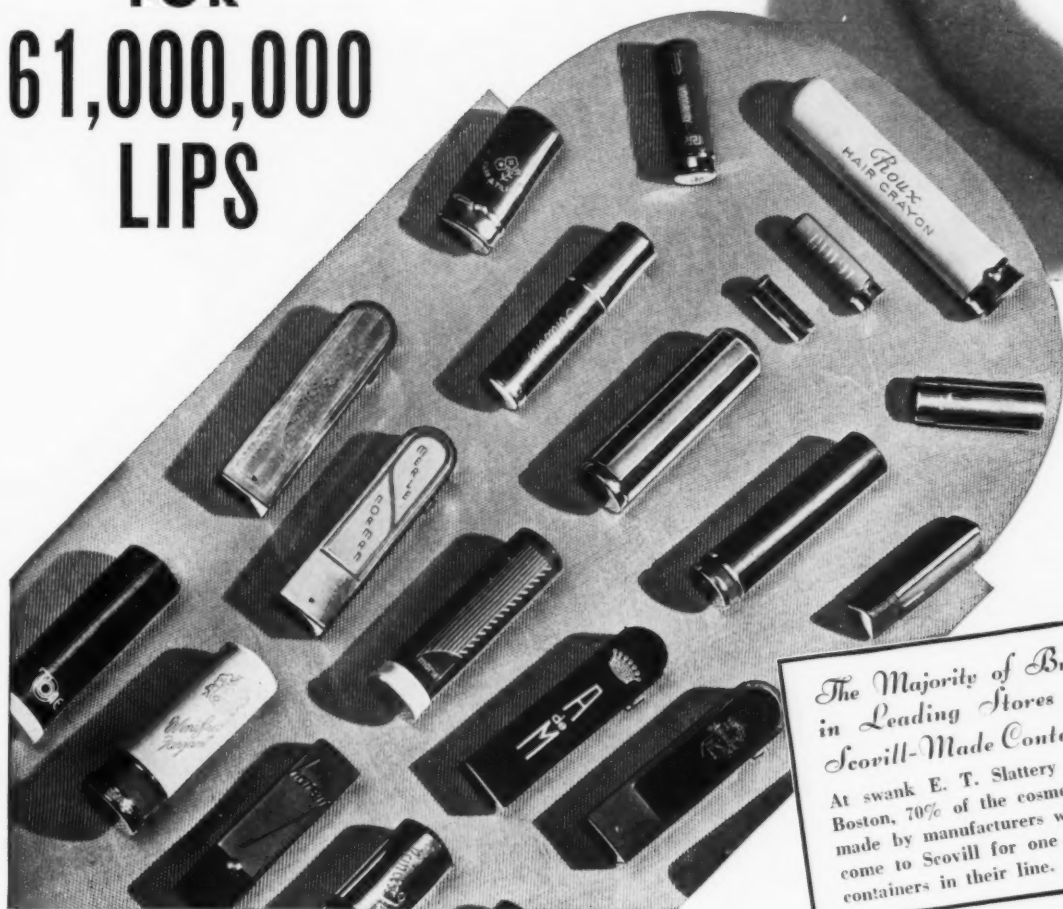
10.. BABS CREATIONS, INC.: Yesteryear body sachet, has been introduced as a companion piece to the popular Yesteryear perfume and the two come together as a boudoir ensemble. The perfume is still in the same dainty figurine bottle with the artificial flower bouquet and blue velvet ribbon and the same glass hood covering the gold stand. The Mid-Victorian design is carried through on the blue oval sachet box and on the outer box as well.

11.. ELMO SALES CORPORATION: Deo, the new delicately perfumed cream deodorant recently introduced by this firm is now available in a handy stick form for purse or traveling bag. The metal case used is fuchsia colored, printed in white. Deo is also available in the regular opal jar with white metal cap which has been used for this company's products for many years.



12.. SECRET DE SUZANNE: Parfum Concentré, a concentrated perfume pomade of the regular effervescent Suzanne perfume has just been announced by the American agents for this Paris concern. The Concentré comes in a little tortoise shell screw case which can easily be tucked into a kit or bag without fear of spilling. No fear of evaporation either for it contains no alcohol. It is recommended for those with sensitive skins. The cases are packed in a tortoise shell gold trimmed paper box.

All the variety you need
FOR
61,000,000
LIPS



*The Majority of Brands
in Leading Stores have
Scovill-Made Containers*
At swank E. T. Slattery Co. of
Boston, 70% of the cosmetics are
made by manufacturers who have
come to Scovill for one or more
containers in their line.

To capture the varied tastes of America's 30,288,552 women between the ages of 17 and 49—it takes a range of designs and finishes such as Scovill offers you.

For lipsticks and other cosmetic containers and closures, Scovill makes containers whose variety of styles is only slightly indicated in the illustration (a sampling of current production).

Every color of the rainbow — combinations of colors — brass, plain, enameled, or plated with gold,

silver or chromium—Indurited aluminum (the Scovill finish that *keeps* its jewel-like sheen, highly resistant to water, scratches, etc.) — various types of construction, such as swivel, roll-top and push-up.

No matter what type of container or closure interests you, a Scovill representative will gladly show you a group of varied examples of our work. For development of new ideas and designs, our stylists and engineers are ready to serve you. Whichever you want, get in touch with the nearest office listed below.



SCOVILL Manufacturing Company
Drug and Cosmetic Container Division

79 Mill Street



Waterbury, Connecticut

Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Syracuse, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Los Angeles. IN CANADA: 334 King St., East, Toronto, Ontario.

desiderata

by **MAISON G. DE NAVARRE**

Preparing for War If for some reason or other your product's existence is being jeopardized by war, the time to develop modifications or new products to take its place is *now*. You have plenty of time to do experimental work and be ready *if* and *when*.

New Mucilage Another synthetic material made from a sea weed and not an alginate. It is a water soluble colloid similar to gum acacia. A syrupy consistency is readily obtained with 1 or 2 per cent of the material in water. It is compatible with amounts of alcohol not exceeding 25 per cent and unlike alginates in this respect as the latter precipitate as soon as the alcohol concentrate goes above 5 per cent. As alcohol increases the viscosity of the colloidal solution, correspondingly less of the material need be used in alcoholic products. This new substance may be used in developing emulsions or in any product requiring a gum.

Stainless Equipment The purchase of stainless steel or monel metal equipment is quite a costly thing, especially so if the equipment is of any size at all. In order to get the advantage of stainless equipment at low cost, a manufacturer produces a *clad* or coating of stainless steel on your equipment, of any thickness or type you may require. Another company will coat your equipment with monel or other nickel alloy thus making a great saving for you, at the same time giving you the advantage of non-corroding, stainless equipment.

Lanolin Concentrate You may remember the article recently appearing in this journal on the use of absorption base concentrates. A new American-made concentrate from lanolin, suitable for use in making absorption bases has just made its appearance. Total unsaponifiable

matter is 96 per cent; melting point 60 deg. C.; saponification value 8; iodine value 28-32 with 4 per cent saponifiable matter. A leading supplier of American-made lanolin offers this concentrate. The product has a light amber color and only a trace of odor. Products made from it are odorless.

Glycerine Should glycerine prices get out of reach again as a result of war, remember that there are glycols and sorbitol which are satisfactory substitutes. No need for getting the jitters.

Water Soluble Sun Screen A new water soluble patented sun screen has just appeared on the market. Chemically the compound is triethanolamine creosotinate. Ten per cent dissolved in a carrier is an effective screen in the range 2900 to 3200 A.u., in films of thickness 0.03 to 0.05 mm. The product is stable in alkaline media.

Methyl Cellulose Users of methyl cellulose as a superfatting agent, mucilaginous vehicle, suspending agent or emulsifier, will be glad to know that methyl cellulose in several grades is now being made in the United States for the first time. If war has scared you, cease your worries. If you haven't tried methyl cellulose for the above purposes, don't waste any time doing so. The material takes a lot of kicking around without being hurt in any way.

To Vitamize or Not In view of recent activity and decision on the part of the Federal Trade Commission, some have gained the idea that vitamins or *unsaturates* can no longer be used in cosmetics. Quite the contrary. They may be used just as always, but you can't make any claims for a vitamized product that cannot be made for a product not vitamized. Get it? Put in your vitamins just as always, and let them do

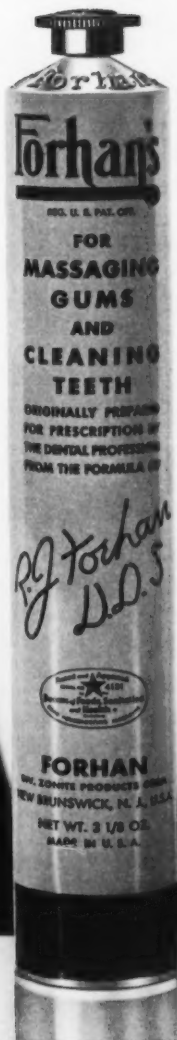
their work as before. The added beautifying effect will be a sort of "word of mouth" acclaim by users working for your product.

Wave Set Concentrate A supplier of gums offers a specially treated karaya gum suitable for use in wave set concentrates. Resulting wave sets are of the stringy type having good clarity. The special gum is reasonably priced, white in color and readily handled.

Odor Value Do you make cologne, toilet water or perfume? If so, are you getting the most out of the perfume dissolved in alcohol? If not, consult the Bulletin on Alcohol Prefixation, distributed free to subscribers of *The American Perfumer*. You'll get a wealth of help from it and at the same time help yourself to a bigger slice of business. With foreign perfumes promising to be scarce if war continues, it is incumbent on American perfume industry to supply products of the highest quality. If this high quality becomes available, it is quite possible that American perfumes will be just as firmly set as American cosmetics. There is no reason why they cannot be. So, drop *The American Perfumer* a penny postal and ask for your copy of the Alcohol Prefixation Bulletin (free to subscribers, 25c. to others).

New Creams The new creams are leaning more heavily on emollient ingredients of the lanolin or absorption base type. Check any of the several making their appearance in the past year and you will find them not only popular, but popular because of the texture of the cream and the effect they produce on the skin. The small manufacturer will find it a problem to make these new creams unless he has a colloid mill or homogenizer. The bulletin on Emulsions describes several small pieces of equipment for this purpose available at nominal prices.

TURNER TUBES



SMART

MODERN

DURABLE

UNIFORM

COLORFUL

Manufacturers of
COLLAPSIBLE
TUBES since
1898

TURNER WHITE METAL CO., Inc. . . . New Brunswick, N. J.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

274. Permanent Wave Preparation

Q: Will you kindly advise us in regard to a new and better permanent wave preparation? Prefer a cream or paste form, something of real value. Also a lacquer and wave set lotion. D.A.S., Penna.

A: What you need is a consulting chemist to help you out. However, we will attempt to answer part of your inquiry here, the remainder under separate mail. We know of no permanent wave preparation in paste form, and can only suggest that you make the usual product up along with one of the well-known self emulsifiers. A standard formula mentioned in this column many times consists of 20 per cent of strong ammonia water and 5 per cent of borax. These alkalies are made into an emulsion with, say, glyceryl mono-stearate stabilized with methyl cellulose. It may not work—but it is a suggestion.

The lacquer can be made by dissolving one of the soluble resins in water along the lines suggested to the parties in Questions 235, 239 (De-

cember, 1938) and 250 (March, 1939). Suppliers' names go to you under separate cover. A good wave set lotion can be made by dispersing from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent karaya gum in water, suitably preserved with either 15-20 per cent alcohol or 1:750 of Methyl-p-hydroxybenzoic acid. Up to 5 per cent sulphonated oil (soluble) can be added if desired.

275. Dentifrice For Smokers

Q: General dentifrices are unable to clean nicotine on teeth. If you have a dentifrice for smokers, we will greatly appreciate to hear from you. The product must remove nicotine from the teeth but it should not hurt the dentine and gums. M. K., Japan.

A: You should refer to stain on teeth due to smoking, rather than nicotine stain, as nicotine itself is colorless to only faintly colored when pure. The stain on teeth due to smoking is caused by a deposition of tobacco resins, nicotine, etc., carried over during smoking. We know of no selective solvent for such stain other than good abrasive-polishing

agent like di- or tri-calcium phosphate. Formulas utilizing the above materials can be found in any standard text. It may be possible to remove such stains with mild acid solutions, or solutions of wetting agents.

276. Bath Emulsion

Q: Will you be kind enough and give me a formula for a good bath emulsion as per your June issue on p. 50? I would also greatly appreciate the Bulletin No. 8 which you so kindly offer free to subscribers. D. E. R., South Dakota.

A: This journal can develop no formulas as it does not maintain a research laboratory. The paragraph describing bath emulsions which you mention suggests the use of propylene glycol laurate. This material is self emulsifying, and from there on, you will have to help yourself. Suffice it to say that 10 per cent of propylene glycol laurate emulsifies a good deal more than its own weight of other oils or fats in water. Sources of supply go to you under separate cover. The bulletin has been sent to you.

TECHNICAL BOOK REVIEWS

PHYSICAL CONSTANTS OF HYDROCARBONS, *Gustav Egloff, Vol. I. Paraffins, Olefins, Acetylenes and Other Aliphatic Hydrocarbons. American Chemical Society Monograph Series. Reinhold Publishing Corp. 9 x 6 in., 403 pages. 1939. Price \$9.00.*

With the great increase in the critical evaluation of physical constants of hydrocarbons in the last 15 years, customary sources of physical constant data have become inadequate. The desired goal in this work has been the critical study of the hydrocarbon constants and their interrelationships to derive useful and sound generalizations. The meeting point, boiling point, specific gravity and refractive index of all classes of pure hydrocarbons will appear in three volumes and their interrelationships in a fourth. This volume covers the paraffins, olefins, acetylenes and other aliphatic hydrocarbons. After the introductory chapter which includes a critical evaluation of the data and cal-

culations of the most probable values, the physical constants of paraffins, olefins and acetylenes are given in a most convenient way.

SO YOU WANT TO OPEN A SHOP, *Alissa Keir. Whittlesey House. 5 x 8 in., 216 pages. 1939. Price \$2.00.*

In simple language this book endeavors to give detailed and authentic facts concerning the running of various shops. Basic principles, analysis of aptitude, problems of financing, of neighborhood, etc., are considered in an introductory chapter. Following this, principles relating to different types of shops are given. The types include: tearoom, beauty parlor, dress shop, lingerie shop, bookshop, gift shop, interior decorator, knit shops, hat shop, flower shop and real estate. The history of outstanding successful shops is also given. The book gives practical advice to anyone considering the opening of a shop.

CASEIN AND ITS INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS, *Edwin Sutermeister and Frederick L. Browne. Second Edition. American Chemical Society Monograph Series. Reinhold Publishing Corp. 6 x 9 in., 433 pages. 1939. Price \$6.50.*

So much progress was made in the production and utilization of casein since the first edition of this book was published in 1927, that a new edition was deemed necessary. Since then casein plastic has become firmly established and casein paste paint, a new product has appeared; and in addition, a new synthetic textile fibre resembling wool has been invented. Important developments have been made in both the organic and physical chemistry of casein. An idea of the contents may be had from the chapters: Casein in Milk and Its Isolation, Organic Chemistry of Casein, Physical Chemistry, Manufacture, Testing and Analysis, Storage, Casein Plastics, Glues, Paints, etc.

TECHNICAL ABSTRACT SECTION

OCTOBER 1959

Compiled by Maison G. deNavarre,
Technical Editor of The American
Perfumer * * *

The brief abstracts listed in this section provide you with a convenient key to the current scientific literature of the world on perfumes, cosmetics, toilet preparations, soaps, etc.

A—Analysis	O—Hair Preparations
B—Perfumes	P—Sun tan Preparations
C—Essential Oils	Q—Miscellaneous
D—Cosmetics General	R—Oils and Fats
E—Deodorants	S—Shaving Preparations
F—Depilatories	T—Skin Absorption
G—Creams General	U—Dermatitis
H—Emulsion	V—Manicure Preparations
I—Face and Other Powders	W—Wetting and Foaming Agents
J—Make-up	X—Permanent Waving Preparations
K—Shampoo	Y—Tests
L—Soaps	
M—Dental Preparations	
N—Antiseptics	

T H E
A M E R I C A N
P E R F U M E R

A Analysis

Alcohol Sulphate, Test for, Anon. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, **66**, 209, 1939. Three tests for distinguishing fatty alcohol sulphate solutions from soap solutions are given. They are: (1) test with litmus; soap gives blue color, sulphated alcohol being neutral to acid; (2) dilute mineral acid liberates fatty acids in case of soap but not in the case of alcohol sulphate; (3) calcium chloride forms insoluble soaps with ordinary soap solution but not with sulphated alcohol.

Analysis of Hard and Liquid Soaps, Anon. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, **12**, 689, 1939. Six soaps are analyzed and they are rebuilt on this basis. The author draws certain conclusions from these analyses.

Soap Flakes Analyzed, Anon. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, **12**, 496, 1939. Analyses of four products are shown and recommendations for legal standards are made.

Talc Evaluation, Anon. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, **30**, 207, 1939. Requirements for good talc are (a) good color, (b) slip, (c) freedom from shiners and gritty particles, (d) freedom from acid soluble impurities. Methods of evaluating these requirements are given.

Ultra Violet Light in Analysis of Cosmetic Materials, R. G. Harry. *Mfg. Perfumer*, **4**, 174, 1939. A list of 170 different raw materials used in cosmetic manufacture with their corresponding colors in ultra violet light. The effect of physical state of sample and the technique on detecting adulteration is discussed.

Universal Buffer, W. C. Johnson & A. J. Lindsey. *Analyst*, **64**, 490, 1939. A universal buffer covering the range 2.6 to 12.0 is made by adding different amounts of normal sodium hydroxide to a solution containing citric acid, potassium dihydrogen phosphate, boric acid and diethylbarbituric acid.

B Perfumes

Cinnamic Alcohol and Cinnamic Acid Esters, I. R. Fornet. *Seifensieder*

Ztg., **64**, 887, 1938. The chemistry and usefulness of ethyl cinnamate, cinnamyl acetate, methyl cinnamate, cinnamyl formate, propyl cinnamate and cinnamyl propionate. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.*)

Cream Perfume, Anon. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, **30**, 283, 1939. Orange blossom note is recommended and variants of the following formula are suggested: vetiver oil Java 5 per cent, neroli for creams synthetic 35 per cent, rhodinol 25 per cent, and phenyl ethyl alcohol 35 per cent.

Esters of Cinnamic Alcohol and Cinnamic Acid, II, R. Fornet. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, **64**, 887, 1937. A review describing butyl cinnamate, cinnamyl butyrate, amyl cinnamate, cinnamyl isovalerianate, cinnamyl benzoate, cinnamyl phenylacetate, benzyl cinnamate, phenyl ethyl cinnamate, linalyl cinnamate and terpinyl cinnamate.

Eugenol as Jasmin Constituent, Anon. *Perf. Essent. Oil Record*, **30**, 183, 1939. Bertrand, Trabaud and Sabetay report the discovery of eugenol in the extracted oil from jasmin flowers in amounts of about 3 per cent.

Honeysuckle Perfumes, F. Schulz. *Der Parfumeur*, **13**, 393, 1939. *Seif. Ztg.*, **66**. Seven formulas for extract compounds and three formulas for soap compounds are given.

Hydroxycitronellal Substitutes, Anon. *Perf. Ess. Oil Record*, **30**, 245, 1939. Substitutes for hydroxy which will not irritate are: diethyl acetal, diphenyl-ethyl acetal, citronellal diisobutylacetal. Acetals usually have fresher odors than hydroxy itself.

Indian Flower Perfumes, Sadgopal. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, **12**, 589, 1939. Third of a series, describing several Indian jasmines. Characteristics of the essential oils and suggestions for compounding bouquets with these new Indian aromatics.

Longoza Oil, Anon. *Rivista Italiana delle Ess. d. Profumi*, p. 350, 1938. The essential oil of *Hdeychium flavosum* produced at Nossi-Bé also known as longoza oil is fractionated into highly odorous and less odorous parts. Physical and chemical criterions are given. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.*)

Perfumes. German Pat. 676,171. The use of special ketones in perfume compositions. Thus in a cyclamen compound the following materials may be used: 400 parts hydroxycitronellal, 200 parts 2-n-hexylidencyclohexanon-1, 150 linalool, 75 parts citronellol, 25 parts methylnone, 150 parts benzyl alcohol. Formulas for gardenia, violet and plum oils are included. The patent refers to the use of certain ketones such as 2-n-hexylidencyclohexanon-1, 3-methyl-5-n-heptylidencyclopenten-2-on-1 and others.

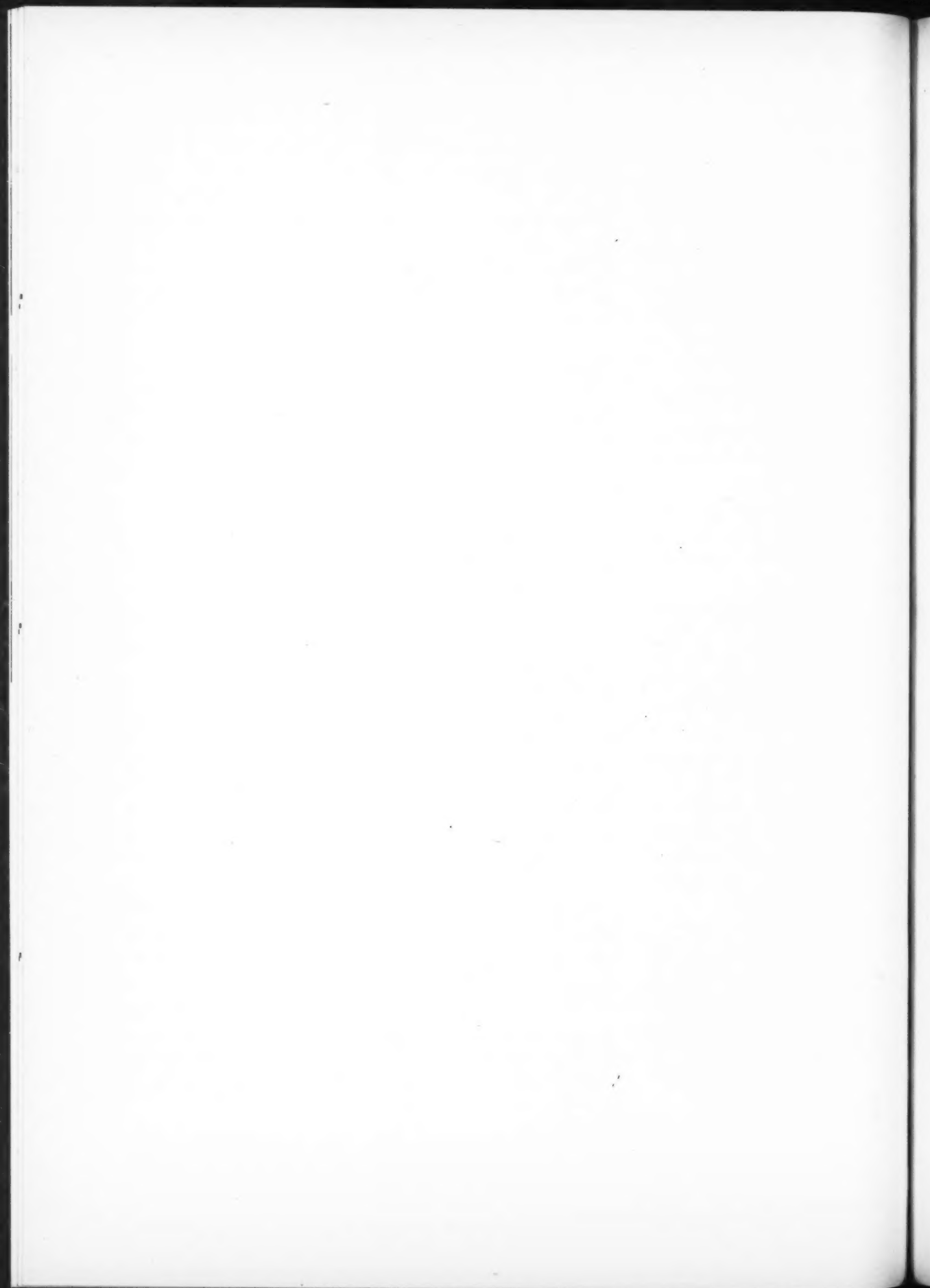
Perfumes for Soap. *Mfg. Perfumer*, **4**, 156, 1939. Three blends, carnation, orchid and eau de cologne, are described and formulas are given. Orchid type palm and olive blend contain terpineol 20 parts, Bois de rose 10, bergamot oil 10, lavandin 10, patchouli oil 10, and heliotropin 2.

Perfuming Toilet Preparations, S. P. Jannaway. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, **30**, 275, 1939. Difficulties in selecting proper perfume for face cream, powder, lotion, brilliantine and bath salts are described. Irritation and discoloration problems are explained. The desirability of sampling and shelf testing is stressed.

Piperitone, Optically Active. *Brit. Pat. 508,001*. Optically active piperitone is extracted from eucalyptus oil at a temperature of -40°C together with use of selective solvent to facilitate filtration and separation of 1-piperitone which has crystallized out. Petroleum ether is a suggested solvent. Piperitone is an important starting material for the production of synthetic menthols.

Preparation of Some Synthetic Aromatic Products. Examples of Modern Working Methods in Organic Chemistry, A. Lewinson. *Chemical Products*, **2**, 11, 1939. Third of a series of articles on the practical application of organic chemistry to the synthesis of aromatic chemicals. This article deals with the chemistry of the alcohols and their synthesis, and gives a detailed technique in full size laboratory scale for the production of anisyl alcohol.

Rarer Essential Oils and Their Application in Perfumery, A. Wagner. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, **12**, 685, 1939.



Oils described are: Aeolanthus, Aframomum Ageratum, Angelica, Basil, Araucaria, Calamus, Calythrix Tetragona and Cardamom. Physical and chemical properties are mentioned together with suggestions for use.

Salicylates of Primary Alcohols, New Method of Preparing, E. LeSech. *Revue des Marques, Parf. et Savonn.*, 15, 45, 1937. Melting the sodium salt of the methyl ester of salicylic acid with glycolchlorhydrin in the presence of primary alcohols results in an exchange of the methyl group of the ester with the group attached to the primary alcohol radical. A number of sesquiterpene alcohol esters of salicylic acid were thus prepared. (Through J.A.Ph.A.)

Soap Perfume, L. Labaune. *Rev. des Marques Parf. de France*, 17, 117, 1939. Hyacinth odor is very pleasant in soap, and this note may be obtained by the use of phenylacetaldehyde. A formula for hyacinth soap perfume is given.

Soap Perfuming. *Mfg. Perfumer*, 4, 123, 1939. Suggestions for perfume formulas and remarks on coloring. An interesting bouquet may be made from amyl cinnamic aldehyde 5 parts, hydroxycitronellal 2.5 parts, terpineol 5 parts, ionone 2 parts, bourbon geranium oil 2 parts, ethyl cinnamate 3 parts, lavender oil 2 parts, musk ambrette 2 parts, vetiver oil 1.5 parts, and amber base 5 parts. Other formulas are also given.

Solid Cologne, Anon. *Soap, Perf. & Cosmetics*, 12, 356, 1939. Solid eau de cologne can be made by adding 10 per cent sodium stearate, or by forming sodium stearate *in situ* from 1.3 parts sodium hydroxide and 8.5 parts of stearic acid.

Strong Aqueous Solutions of Volatile Oils, A. Albert & R. K. Wyburn. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, 12, 498, 1939. The authors investigated potassium oleate, potassium ricinoleate, triethanolamine linoleate and ammonium ricinoleo-sulphate as solvents for volatile oils. A method of producing small amounts of ammonium ricinoleo-sulphate is given. This substance is found to be an unusually powerful solvent for essential oils, and the authors suggest 16 pharmaceutical preparations including it together with other ricinoleates. Thus 40 per cent

oil eucalyptus may be made in ammonium ricinoleo-sulphate containing strong ammonia water.

Synthetic Perfumes, C. Bournot. *Chemical Products*, 1, 156, 1939. A review of the origin and commercial value of synthetic materials used in perfume.

Theater Spray, Anon. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, 66, 6, 1939. Saponify 100 parts oleic acid with 100 parts of alcohol and 43 parts triethanolamine at a temperature of 60°C. Add 10 to 25 parts formalin and 25-50 parts of perfume and mix. Use at the rate of 10 to 25 parts per 1000 parts water.

Tinctures, Perfumery, Anon. *Der Parfumeur*, 13, 356, 1939. *Seif. Ztg.*, 66. A discussion of methods of compounding tinctures of musk, civet, castor, amber, oak moss, tonka beans, iris, vanilla, tolu, benzoin, peru, labdanum, olibanum and other lesser known tinctures.

Vapor Pressures of Solvents, D. H. Killefer. *Ind. Eng. Chem.*, 30, 565, 1938. Nomographic charts for the following solvents of interest in perfumery are given: anisole, benzyl chloride, isobutyl-n-butyrate, n-butyl lactate, ethyl lactate, ethyleneglycol, glycol diacetate, methyl n-amylketone, octyl acetate, octyl alcohol, octyl aldehyde, propylene glycol, acetophenone, anethole, benzophenone, benzyl acetate, benzyl alcohol, dibutyl phthalate, dibutyl tartrate, diethyl phthalate, diethylene glycol, dimethyl phthalate, diphenyl oxide, terpenyl acetate, terpineol, triacetin and triethylene glycol.

C Essential Oils

Antiseptic Powers of Volatile Oils, H. Kliewe & C. K. Huthmacher. *Deut. Apoth. Ztg.*, 53, 952, 1938. Most effective are the oils of eucalyptus, marjoram, turpentine and tansy. Details of technique used and other tests made are given.

Cinnamon Substitute, Anon. *Alcohol News*, June, p. 1, 1939. A German patent has been obtained for an adsorbate of ground nut bark containing cinnamic aldehyde and eugenol (10-25:1).

Clay, in Bleaching and Preparing Essential Oils, H. Carlsohn & G. Muller. *Angew. Chem.*, 51, 466, 1938. An account of the apparatus and technique used in preparing oils of bergamot, orange, lemon, mandarin, chamomile, citron, eucalyptus, peppermint, clove and cinnamon oils. (Through J.A.Ph.A.)

Eugenol as Jasmin Constituent, Anon. *Perf. Essent. Oil Record*, 30, 183, 1939. (See item under Section B.)

Florida Orange Oil, An Official Survey. U. S. Food Research Division Publication No. 414. Methods of extracting orange oil by several processes together with physical and chemical criterions of oils from different varieties.

Indian Flower Perfumes, Sadgopal. *Soap, Perfumery & Cosm.*, 12, 589, 1939. (See item under Section B.)

Longoza Oil, Anon. *Rivista Italiana delle Ess. d. Profumi*, p. 350, 1938. (See item under Section B.)

Oil of Oakmoss, M. Stoll and W. Scherrer. *Compt. Rend. XVII Cong. Chim. Ind.*, 205, 1937. Notes on extraction with results of assay of extracts collected showed the following ingredients present: phenol, orcinol, methyl ether, thujone, naphthalene, borneol, camphor, cineol, citronellol, geraniol, vanillin, nonyl methyl ketone and stearaldehyde, together with other unidentifiable substances, vegetable fats and resins. (Through J.A.Ph.A.)

Soap Solutions of Essential Oils, A. Albert. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, 30, 221, 1939. Solvents investigated are: ammonium linoleate, oleate, ricinoleo-sulphate; potassium linoleate, ricinoleate and oleate; triethanolamine linoleate and ricinoleate. Twenty-five formulas showing maximum solubilities of oils of eucalyptus, cineol, citronella, huon pine, turpentine, menthol, tea tree, clove and artificial wintergreen. Linoleates effect solution of certain oils not touched by ricinoleate. Ammonium ricinoleo-sulphate was found to be the best general solvent.

Strong Aqueous Solutions of Volatile Oils, A. Albert & R. K. Wyburn. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, 12, 498, 1939. (See item under Section B.)

D Cosmetics General

Bath Salts, Anon. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, **30**, 245, 1939. Four basic materials are mentioned, pea crystals of sodium decahydrate carbonate, crystal agglomerates of sodium carbonate monohydrate, sodium sesquicarbonate needle crystals and borax. Sodium sesquicarbonate crystals are increasingly more popular, though pea crystals of sodium carbonate decahydrate are in good demand. Borax must not be overlooked as a potential material. The merits of each are described.

Beeswax, C. Hata. *J. Chem. Soc. Japan*, **58**, 1188, 1938. Wax produced by Formosan bees feeding on citrus fruit trees is entirely different in composition. Unsaponifiables amount to 80 per cent, and consist of 23 per cent alcohols and 72 per cent hydrocarbons. Fatty acids consist of palmitic, oleic, cerotic and mellissic acids. (Through *Oil & Soap*)

Bleaching Lotion, Anon. *Pharm. J.*, **142**, 397, 1939. Make a solution of 150 grains citric acid, 80 mins acetic acid, 120 mins lactic acid, 400 mins alcohol, 400 mins carbitol and enough rose water to make 8 fluid ounces.

Buffered Cosmetic. *U. S. Pat.* 2,118,566. A cosmetic preparation containing a buffer such as di-sodium phosphate and citric acid to maintain a pH of 4 to 7, suitably 5.5, in either cream, lotion or powder.

Cellulose Derivatives, R. F. Conway. *Ind. & Eng. Chem.*, **30**, 516, 1938. Derivatives of cellulose are the esters and ethers. Chemical and physical properties are governed by the nature of the substituent groups, degree of substitution and extent of degradation. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.*)

Cosmetic Cream Concentrate. *U. S. Pat.* 2,129,836. Fatty acid derivatives of ethanolamine mixed with suitable oily material in such proportion as to make a solid mass at ordinary temperatures and which readily adapts itself to blending with water so as to form a smooth cosmetic cream.

Cream Perfume, Anon. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, **30**, 283, 1939. (See item under Section B.)

Eye Lotions, M. Lesser. *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, **44**, 580, 1939. Eleven formulas with considerations for their proper use and formulation. A simple eye wash is made from 25 parts boric acid, 30 parts sodium borate, 50 parts witch hazel extract and water distilled to make 1000 parts. Isotonic lotions are included.

Factory Floors, R. C. Stratton & W. A. Hough. *Ind. & Eng. Chem.*, **31**, 283, 1939. A long report of findings regarding wear and resistance together with ease of cleaning, safety against slipperiness and cost. Materials described are wood plank, creosoted wood blocks, steel plates and grating, cement concrete, cement concrete with hardened surface, asphaltic mastic, asphalt blocks, magnesite, stone blocks, brick, and ceramic tile.

Frosting Glass, Anon. *Mfg. Chemist*, **10**, 251, 1939. Dissolve 4.5 grams gelatin and 30 cc of water and add 2 grams of sodium fluoride. Apply the mixture to glass surface and when dry immerse in a dilute solution of hydrochloric acid for 30 seconds and again allow to dry. Remove remaining gelatin with hot water. This gives a satin effect.

Hydrogenated Oils in Cosmetics, G. H. Allen. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, **12**, 502, 1939. A description of properties of hydrogenated oils together with four formulas for cosmetic preparations. A tissue cream may be composed of: lanolin absorption base 7.5 per cent, distilled water 66 per cent, hydrogenated oil (m.p. 37.8°C) 7.5 per cent, mineral oil 12.5 per cent, petrolatum 5.5 per cent, cetyl alcohol 0.5 per cent and perfume 0.5 per cent.

Increasing Melting Point of Waxes, Anon. *Mfg. Chemist*, **10**, 282, 1939. If the wax contains free fatty acids, the melting point may be raised by forming a calcium soap with the wax by adding lime to the wax and heating to 150°C.

Intimate Cosmetics, W. Rehder. *Deutsche Parf. Ztg.*, **25**, 266, 1939. The beginning of a series describing cosmetics intended for personal use. Three formulas.

Intimate Cosmetics, W. Rehder. *Deutsche Parf. Ztg.*, **25**, 285, 1939. Products described are deodorants, breast developing cream-lotion-water,

body powders and also night creams.

Liquid Cosmetic Emulsions, S. P. Jannaway. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, **30**, 203, 1939. A review of emulsion technology including suggestions for formulation. Six formulas. An old stand-by is "milk of almonds" which may be made along the following lines. Quince seed 0.75 parts, spermaceti 2.65 parts, powdered castile soap 3.5 parts, alcohol 4.8 parts, white beeswax 1.4 parts, glycerine 5.0 parts, borax 0.7 parts, water 80.1 parts and perfume 0.1 parts. It is noteworthy to mention that the mucilage is added to the emulsion after it is formed after the primary mixing. The product possesses a silvery sheen. It may be modified with cetyl alcohol and methyl cellulose in place of spermaceti and quince seeds respectively.

Liquids, Their Handling and Packaging, R. H. Auch. *Soap*, **15**, 24, 1939. A description of filling equipment and how to use it. The type of filling equipment is dependent on physical and chemical properties, together with speed of filling and size of container. Four principles are involved namely (1) pressure, (2) siphon, (3) accurate measure and (4) vacuum. Each has its advantages and usefulness.

Microbiological Principles in Relation to Cosmetics, Part II, H. Nicol. *Perf. Ess. Oil Record*, **30**, 253, 1939. A review of technique used in maintaining sterility during manufacturing process together with description of equipment used in this operation and in checking sterility. Five references.

Newer Uses of Castor Oil, I. Tausky. *Mfg. Chemist*, **10**, 189, 1939. New and useful applications for castor oil. Castor oil is used in the manufacture of hard transparent potassium soaps and lubricants; when hydrogenated it is a substitute for carnauba wax melting at 80/82°C; elaidination produces a product melting at 65°C with no odor or taste; special cracking of the oil produces chemicals of interest in perfumery.

Non-Greasy Toilet Milk, Anon. *Perf. & Essent. Oil Record*, **30**, 176, 1939. Avoid the use of oils in formulating the product. Try the following formula: glyceryl monostearate 3.5 parts, glycerine 5 parts, alcohol 5

parts, menthol 0.2 parts and water to make 100 parts.

Organic Bleaching Agent. *U. S. Pat.* 2,152,532. Tertiary butyl hypochlorite is used as a bleaching material for dark colored fabrics.

Perfuming Toilet Preparations. S. P. Jannaway, *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, 30, 275, 1939. (See item under Section B.)

Process of Splitting Wool Fat. *Ger. Pat.* 656,556. A process of splitting of wool fat into fat acids and alcohols.

Skin Oils. Dr. B. *Deutsche Parf. Ztg.*, 25, 245, 1939. Composition of skin oils depends on use product will be put to. Massage oils require good lubricating property. An oil intended to feed the skin may be made as follows: 5 per cent egg yolk oil, 6 per cent lecithin, 20 per cent sperm oil and 69 per cent avocado oil. For an insect repellent oil, mix equal parts of sesame and mineral oils, and to 100 parts of the mixture add 1 part camphor-phenol and 5 drops basil oil.

Skin Respiration Stimulants. Anon. *B. P. Specification* 26/1939. Approximately 10 per cent increase in skin respiration may be detected by scientific means when as little as $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of respiratory stimulating agent is added. The agent is miscible with creams, lotions or soap. The agent is made by extracting yeast cells with alcohol at the boiling point, concentrating the alcohol solution, precipitating with barium hydroxide and re-extracting the precipitate with dilute alcohol. The active material is present in the precipitate. It is found that skin which has been exposed to wind, light or massage, shows sub-normal respiration, and application of ordinary cosmetics further tends to depress respiration. Application of respiration stimulant is therefore not only desirable but much needed. (Through *P.E.O.R.*)

Skin Tonic. Anon. *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, 44, 650, 1939. A suitable skin tonic can be made from the following: tincture arnica 25 parts, alcohol 5 parts, zinc sulphate 0.5 parts and water 69.5 parts.

Stearyl Alcohol. Anon. *Pharm. J.*, 142, 336, 1939. A review of a report

made by H. S. Redgrove. Six formulas including recipes for powder cream, night cream, cleansing, vanishing and massage cream, as well as eye shadow. A satisfactory eye shadow can be made from 15 per cent stearyl alcohol, 15 per cent ceresin, 40 per cent mineral oil and 30 per cent pigment colors.

Sulphated Fatty Alcohols in Cosmetics. Anon. *Fette. u. Seifen*, 46, 35, 1939. A review with eleven formulas. Included is a brief description of several wetting agents.

Toiletries for Men. S. P. Jannaway. *Perf. Ess. Oil Record*, 30, 239, 1939. As a result of the success of masculine packaged toiletries for men in the U. S., the author suggests formulations for British trade. A U. S. survey of male toiletries is analyzed. Five formulas are given. Packaging advice concludes the article. A suitable after-shave lotion may be made from the following formula: lactic acid 0.5 per cent, menthol 0.1 per cent, phenol 0.3 per cent, perfume 0.7 per cent, glycerine 3.4 per cent, witch hazel extract 20 per cent, distilled water 25 per cent and alcohol 50 per cent.

Trend of Progress in Cosmetics. H. S. Redgrove. *Progressive Perf. & Cosmetics*, June, 156, 1939. A review of the advances in cosmetic practice covering the following topics: decorative cosmetics, corrective, protective, curative and vitamin creams. To be continued.

Water Softener. *Can. P.* 375,520. A composition consisting of a water soluble salt of tetraphosphoric acid, $H_6P_4O_{13}$. Such a salt will combine with alkaline earth metals and prevent deposition of alkaline earth compounds.

Water Softening Alkalies. Anon. *Mfg. Perfumer*, 4, 178, 1939. Materials included are soda ash, sodium carbonate monohydrate, sodium sesquicarbonate, and sodium hexametaphosphate. The results of tests on relative water softening properties are summarized in a table. Sodium carbonate is most useful. Sodium hexametaphosphate is a possible ingredient of future bath preparations, but as yet its price is too high.

Wax Like Substances. L. Ivanov-

sky. *Mfg. Chemist*, 10, 258, 1939. A review of progress in the field of synthesizing new artificial waxes and their application to various industries. Subjects covered are candle-wax research, artificial blends, unsaturated fatty alcohols, food fat research, ketones and aldehydes, wax and fatty esters, methods of preparation and triethanolamine soaps.

Wetting Power. H. L. Cupples. *Soap*, 15, 30, 1939. Inorganic salts are tested for wetting action. Addition of calcium chloride to certain wetting agents increases their wetting action toward certain fatty materials. Agents found useful in increasing wetting power were the chlorides of sodium, calcium and magnesium. The effect is so great as to indicate a definite practical importance, in one case lowering the surface tension from 24.4 dynes/cm to 3.5 dynes/cm, in conjunction with a proprietary wetting agent.

Witch Hazel as Cosmetic Material. W. Rehder. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, 66, 294, 1939. Three formulas and a review of uses. A face lotion can be made from the following: Triethanolamine 5 parts, glycerine 40, alcohol 330, cologne oil 5, witch hazel extract 25, tincture arnica 25 and distilled water 570 parts, making a total of 1000 parts.

Witch Hazel as Cosmetic Material. W. Rehder. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, 66, 314, 1939. Five formulas for cosmetic preparations utilizing witch hazel and various proprietary emulsifiers.

E Deodorants

Body Deodorants. I. R. Hollenberg. *Progressive Perf. & Cosmetics*, June, p. 155, 1939. First of a series. A review of the problems created by, as well as the reasons for perspiration.

Deodorant. Anon. *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, 44, 651, 1939. A greaseless deodorant cream can be made as follows: glyceryl monostearate 12, glycerine 5, methenamine 3, and water 80 parts.

Perspiration Preventing Soap. *Brit.*

Pat. 506,903. Chromium oxide and hexamethylenetetramine are added to soap. Aluminum acetate may also be successfully added. An example: 3.5 to 5 parts by weight of chromium dioxide, 1 to 2 parts by weight of hexamethylenetetramine and 1 part by weight of aluminum acetate are stirred into 100 parts of molten soap, then the soap is allowed to harden in molds.

F Depilatories

Depilatory. U. S. Pat. 2,128,158. A depilatory of salve-like consistency containing one solid in admixture with at least two liquids, one dispersed in another.

Depilatory. U. S. Pat. 2,123,214. Sodium or potassium stannites or other soluble stannites together with alkali silicates stabilized at pH lower than 12.6.

Depilatory Paste, Anon. *Pharm. J.*, 142, 374, 1939. The following Chilson formula is suggested: strontium sulphide 30 per cent, corn starch 15 per cent, precipitated chalk 15 per cent, glycerine 10 per cent, water 29 per cent and perfume 1 per cent. Mix glycerine with water and add to the strontium sulphide, then sift in the powders and perfume. Consistency is regulated by the starch and chalk mixture.

G Creams General

Creams, J. Kalish. *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, 44, 574, 1939. Two types of emulsions are used in cosmetics, water-in-oil and oil-in-water. Stearate and beeswax emulsions are mentioned.

Determination of Air in Dry Shortenings, C. A. Coffey & H. T. Spanuth. *Oil & Soap*, 16, 158, 1939. A method of determining the air in dry shortenings is described. By calculation of specific gravity, the air content may be computed.

Glycerine Hand Jelly, Anon. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, 30, 208, 1939. A

formula quoted from Redgrove's work is as follows: tragacanth gum 2.5 parts by wt., perfumed alcohol 6.0 parts by vol., glycerine 30 parts by vol., rose water or distilled water 61.5 parts by volume. Substitutes for tragacanth are methyl cellulose or gelatin, the latter giving a poor quality product.

Modern Face Creams, S. P. Jannaway. *Perf. & Essent. Oil Record*, 30, 165, 1939. A disclosure of practical indications for the manufacture of acid cosmetics. Ten formulas. Sodium lauryl and sodium cetyl sulphates are used as emulsifiers of the acid cream. Stearyl alcohol along with wool wax and absorption bases act as emulsifiers in other formulas.

Sports Creams, K. Pfaff. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, 12, 601, 1939. Also called "universal creams," these products are based on oxycholesterin cream bases, and are of the water-in-oil type emulsion. Seven formulas utilizing various trade named emulsifiers. Stabilizers suggested are egg lecithin, oleyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol and aluminum formats. Stress is laid on the process of manufacture which must be correct for best results. One formula utilizes wool wax, a lanolin concentrate. The formula follows: wool wax 2.5 per cent, stearyl alcohol 0.3 per cent, petroleum jelly 27 per cent, lanolin anhydrous 3 per cent, titanium dioxide 1 per cent and water 60.7 per cent.

Stabilizing W/O Emulsions, Anon. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, 12, 488, 1939. An abstract of an article by R. C. Pink appearing in *J. Soc. Chem. Ind.* Multivalent soaps render easy dispersion of water in an oily phase and enhance stability at the same time. A special note of aluminum palmitate as emulsifier is made.

H Emulsions

Cellulose Derivative for Cosmetics, Anon. *Pharm. J.*, 142, 565, 1939. A new cellulosic base for cosmetics is satisfactory for making many types of cosmetic products. A shaving cream can be made from 7 parts of this basic material, 20 parts petroleum jelly, 5 parts beeswax, 3 parts lanolin, 65 parts water. A brilliant

tine can be made from this basic material and mineral oil. Six formulas altogether.

Emulsifying Agents, Brit. Pat. 504,417. Sulphonated terpenyl alkyl phenols neutralized with sodium or ammonium hydroxide or triethanolamine. The properties of emulsifying or de-emulsifying mineral oil are thus improved.

Emulsifiers and Technical Emulsions, E. H. Kadmer. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, 66, 337, 1939. Describes proprietary emulsifiers and gives formulas for making emulsions with the same.

Emulsifiers and Technical Emulsions, E. H. Kadmer. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, 66, 357, 1939. A description of well known proprietary emulsifiers with formulas for using them in the production of emulsions.

Emulsions, H. L. Bennister & A. King. *Chem. & Ind.*, 57, 990, 1938. A review of uses of emulsions in biology, medicine, pharmacy, cosmetics and foods. (Through *J.A. Ph.A.*)

Emulsion Number of Olive Oils, M. Francois, G. P. Arcy & J. Rouzioux. *Ann. Fals.*, 31, 211, 1938. Prepare a 1 per cent solution of oil in benzene. Measure the number of water and sodium hydroxide solutions discharging into this solution. The emulsion number is computed from a formula given. (Through *J.A. Ph.A.*)

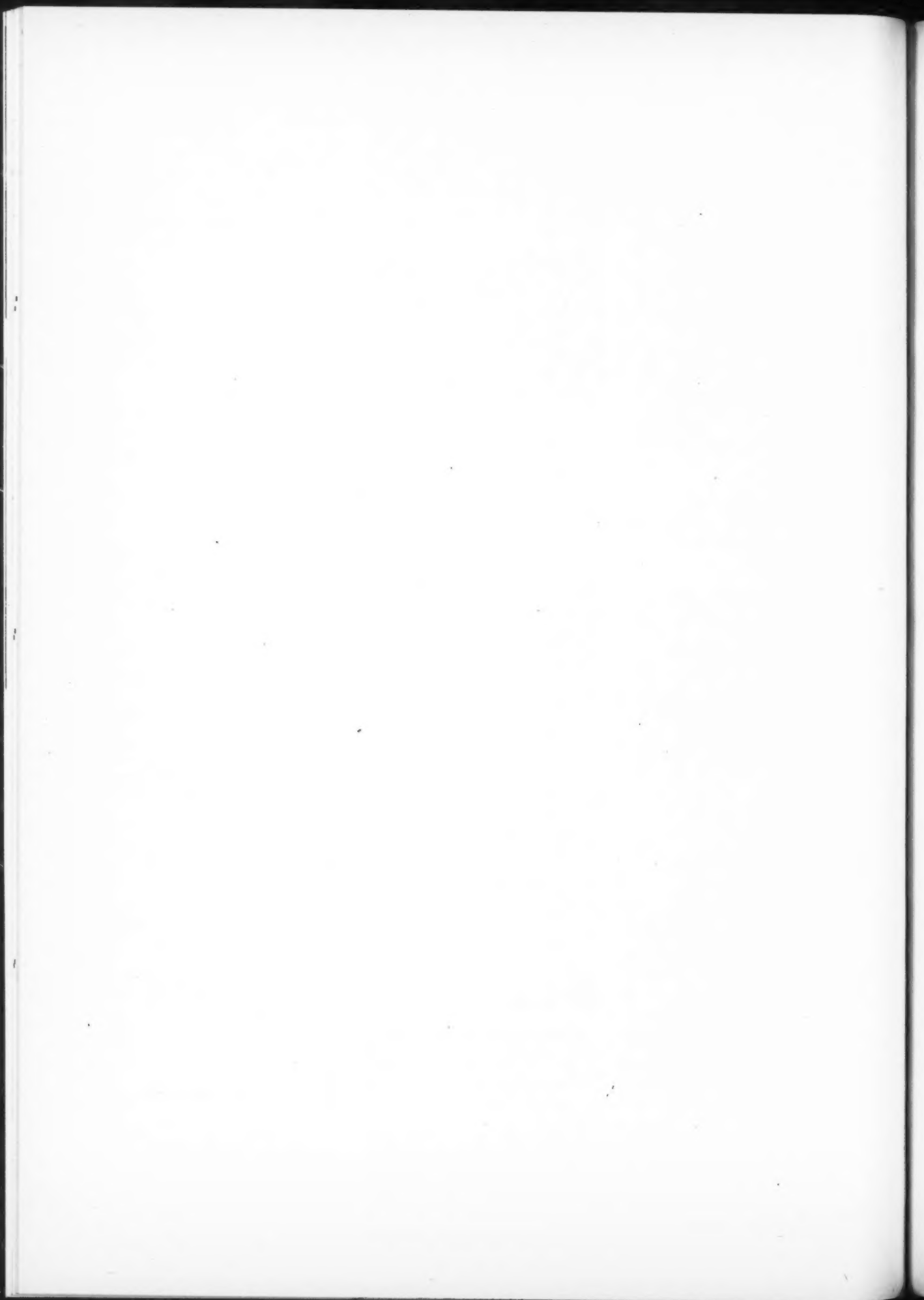
Liquid Cosmetic Emulsions, S. P. Jannaway. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, 30, 203, 1939. (See item under Section D.)

Non-Greasy Toilet Milk, Anon. *Perf. & Essent. Oil Record*, 30, 176, 1939. (See item under Section D.)

Stabilizing W/O Emulsions, Anon. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, 12, 488, 1939. (See item under Section G.)

I Face and Other Powders

Talc Evaluation, Anon. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, 30, 207, 1939. (See item under Section A.)



J Make-Up

Dry Make-Up in Cake Form. *Brit. Pat. 501,732.* Ordinary pigments which are wetted by water can be rendered water repellent by special process, which at the same time can be dispersed in water for application or be removed with water.

Lipstick Instability. Anon. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, **30**, 284, 1939. Ceresin is recommended over hard paraffin due to the latter's crystalline nature. Ozokerite is recommended over ceresin, as ceresins on the market sometimes contain little or no ozokerite. An ozokerite with m.p. 69-75° C is recommended. As much as 40 per cent may be used in lipstick formulas.

Liquid Lipstick. *Ger. Pat. 669,435.* Emulsions containing dyes such as rhodamin or eosin. An example is: 30 grams olive oil, 20 grams oleic acid, 10 grams lanolin, 10 grams beeswax, 10 grams triethanolamine, 10 grams eosin and 910 water.

Lipstick Sweating. Anon. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, **30**, 207, 1939. Sweating of lipsticks is also called bloom. Lecithin addition in chocolate manufacture has overcome this problem and is suggested for the present purpose. Oxidized cacao butter is the most recent addition being used at rate of 1 in 200.

Make-Up. Theatrical, S. P. Jannaway. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, **30**, 138, 1939. Theatrical make-up is a specialized branch of cosmetic manufacture. The gap between society and theatrical make-up is narrowed considerably. Principle items in theatrical make-up are: grease paints (also known as foundation colors), grease paint remover, theatrical cold cream, foundation or blending powder, eyelash cosmetic, theatrical rouge, and liquid powder or wet white. Twelve formulas are given.

K Shampoo

Alcohol Sulphate. Test for, Anon. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, **66**, 209, 1939. (See item under Section A.)

Analysis of Hard and Liquid Soaps. Anon. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, **12**, 689, 1939. (See item under Section A.)

Cottonseed Oil Soap; I. E. Feigin & G. S. Pomerants. *Khlopchatobumazhnaya, Prom.*, **7**, No. 5, 28-9. Cold saponification of cottonseed oil gave a white soap with neutral reaction and good body. It was poorly soluble in water. A more soluble product is made from incomplete saponification. (Through Soap.)

Henna Shampoo. Anon. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, **12**, 698, 1939. A French type henna shampoo may be made from the following formula originated by Cerbelaud: fluid extract henna (50:50) 100 grams, saponin powder 10 grams, perfume 6.75 grams, alcohol (90 per cent) 80 grams, rose water 100 grams and distilled water to make 1 liter.

Liquid Soaps. Ekmann. *Reichstoff Industrie u. Kosmetik*, **14**, 49, 1939. Practical considerations in manufacturing liquid soap. Three formulas. One formula for liquid soap contains 1000 parts potash soap, 750 parts distilled water, 250 parts alcohol and 50 parts glycerine. After storing for two weeks, the clear portion is filtered off and the sediment discarded.

Liquid Soap. Anon. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, **66**, 331, 1939. A liquid soap containing 15 per cent potash soap may be made as follows: cocoanut or palm oil fatty acids 12, peanut or soybean oil fatty acids 3 parts, potash 50° Be 9 parts, distilled water 76 parts and potassium chloride 1 part. Use the semi-boiled process.

Liquid Soap. H. Blin. *Les Matieres Grasses*, **31**, 31, 1939. A liquid soap for use as shampoo made from the following: cocoanut oil 45 per cent, white tallow 30 per cent, clear rosin 25 per cent; palm oil 50 per cent, bleached palm oil 25 per cent, and rosin 25 per cent, suitably saponified.

Liquid Soap. *Fr. Pat. 833,932.* A liquid product contains 20 parts palm oil soap, 10 parts ammonium sulphoricinoleate and 5 parts terpenolene per 1000 parts water.

Oil Shampoo. Anon. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, **66**, 512, 1939. Basis of oil shampoo is sulphonated castor oil

used in formulations of the following type: Turkey red oil 55 parts, mineral oil 5 parts, 40 parts of water, and enough caustic soda or triethanolamine to give a clear and neutral product.

Shampoo. *U. S. Pat. 2,166,127.* A shampoo composition containing at least 5 per cent of a low molecular weight sulpho fatty acid ester of a high molecular weight fatty alcohol in which the hydrogen of the sulphonic group is replaced by the radical of an organic nitrogenous base.

Shaving Cream and Shampoo. H. Fiedler. *Fette u. Seifen*, **46**, No. 1, 35, 1939. A satisfactory liquid soap can be made from 20 per cent solution of sodium lauryl sulphate which can be used as a shampoo. A shaving cream is made from a paste-like mass consisting of sodium lauryl sulphate, stearic acid, glycerine, perfume and water.

Soapless Shampoos. J. Kalish. *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, **44**, 432, 1939. A discussion of formulation with names of eleven wetting agents useful in developing such shampoos. Included is an account of soapless oil shampoos, for which the following general formulas is suggested: 70 parts sulphonated castor oil, 25 parts sulphonated mineral oil and 5 parts mineral oil. In formulating foaming soapless shampoos, alcohols, glycols or their ethers are suggested as clarifying agents. A half per cent sulphonated oil or cetyl alcohol is useful in counteracting drying effect of product.

What Trend in Shampoos? N. Jowett. *Soap*, **15**, 27, 1939. Use of shampoo has increased. Soap shampoo outsells soapless product by two to one. Soap shampoo is gaining in sales volume faster than soapless. Jelly and powder shampoo are virtually unheard of. Average purchase is one bottle every two months of the large size. Summer is best selling season for shampoo. Typical complaints made to druggists were (1) it bleaches dark hair, (2) darkens light hair, (3) leaves the hair too dry, (4) irritates the scalp, (5) too oily, (6) leaves hair hard to manage and (7) doesn't leave the hair nice and soft. Advertising is given as a major reason for popularity of a shampoo.

L Soaps

Alcohol Sulphate, Test for, Anon. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, **66**, 209, 1939. (See item under Section A.)

Alkalies in the Washing Process, A. Foulon. *Mfg. Chemist*, **10**, 268, 1939. The significance of adding an alkaline detergent to the washing composition. It may be more useful and cheaper than installing a water softening plant in laundries. Limitations of water softening plant, effect of water glass on textiles and description of alkaline used in rinsing are among the things discussed.

Analysis of Hard and Liquid Soaps, Anon. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, **12**, 689, 1939. (See item under Section A.)

Blueing. *Brit. Pat.* 488,647. A detergent such as trisodium phosphate or soda ash is coated with a water soluble dye such as Alphasurine A or B.

Casein in Soap. *Brit. Pat.* 488,514. An acid reacting casein is added to soda soap shaving. Other fillers can be added if desired.

Cleaning* and Bleaching Composition. *U. S. Pat.* 2,164,146. A water soluble salt of hypophosphoric acid, a percompound bleaching agent together with an alkaline earth metal silicate.

Cottonseed Oil Soap, I. E. Feigin & G. S. Pomerants, *Khlopchatobumazhnaya Prom.*, **7**, No. 5, 2809. (See item under Section K.)

Detergent Composition, *U. S. Pat.* 2,162,023. A powdered granular detergent contains: 25 per cent soap powder, 5 per cent cresylic acid, 3 per cent diethyleneglycol, 40 per cent trisodium phosphate and 25 per cent absorbent earth.

Dry Cleaning Soap, Anon. *La Rev. des Prod. Chim.*, **42**, 261, 1939. Triethanolamine oleate formed *in situ* at temperature of 60° C together with hydrocarbon solvent forms a dry cleaning soap. The following formula exemplifies the recommendation: oleic acid 52 parts, octyl alcohol 10.5 parts, turpentine substitute 16.7 parts, caustic potash 4.9 parts, water 9.3 parts

and triethanolamine 6.6 parts. (Through Soap)

Foam Baths, Soap Free and Soap Rich Products. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, **66**, 335, 1939. Five formulas with brief description of compounding foam bath products. One formula calls for a powder to be made from 500 grams Texapon LM, 370 grams Calgon or "sesqui" crystals, 100 grams milk powder or oatmeal, and 30 grams of pine needle oil. Use from 10 to 30 grams to the bath.

Foam Baths, With Soap or Soap Free, J. Augustin. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, **66**, 315, 1939. A discussion of the use of soap in making foam baths, with suggestions for using synthetic materials with good foaming property.

Formulation of Dishwashing Compounds, B. Levitt. *Chemical Industries*, **44**, 531, 1939. New detergent ingredients are revolutionizing well known standard formulas. A household dishwashing compound is composed of: 60 per cent trisodium phosphate, 5 per cent sulphated alcohol and 35 per cent tetrasodium pyrophosphate. Hemi-sodium phosphate is recommended for the removal of "milk stone" in dairies. Other formulas and patent reviews are given.

Fungicidal Soaps. *U. S. Pat.* 2,160,834. Sodium thiosulphate and copper sulphate are incorporated into cakes of ordinary soap.

Household Scouring Products, C. F. Mason. *Chem. Ind.*, **45**, 50, 1939. A review of the properties required together with formulas for compounding finished products. Analyses of two products show the following: total fat 65.02 and 67.9 per cent, combined alkali 7.68 and 6.78 per cent, sodium carbonate 0.97 and 0 per cent, water 0 and 12.28 per cent, unsaponified fatty acid 0.67 and 2.00 per cent, saponified fat 0.67 and 0.35 per cent, rosin 6.80 and 7.90 per cent, glycerine 0 and 1.08 per cent and rock salt 0 and 0.60 per cent respectively. Four formulas.

Instability of Ammonium Salts of Higher Fatty Acids. *J. Chem. Soc.*, **230**, 1939. Neutral ammonia soaps were found to lose NH₃ readily and pass into the more stable acid soap. The following melting points of soaps

are given: C₇—45°, C₈—54°, C₁₀—68°, C₁₂—77°, C₁₄—84°, C₁₆—89° and C₁₈—93°.

Laundry Soaps, and Acid Stable Detergents, J. Wakelin. *Textile Colorist*, **61**, 193, 1939. Acid stable wetting agent together with laundry sour. Mixtures of sodium isopropyl naphthalene sulphonate and sodium bifluoride are described. (Through Soap.)

Liquid Benzine Soap, Anon. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, **66**, 134, 1939. Saponify 40 parts distilled oleic acid, 15 parts "tall" oil with 20 parts caustic potash 50° Be. A sample of the soap should give a clear solution in water. Add to this 20 parts methyl hexalin, 50 parts heavy benzine, and 30 to 40 parts of water and mix well.

Liquid Soap, H. Blin. *Les Matieres Grasses*, **31**, 31, 1939. (See item under Section K.)

Liquid Soaps, Ekmann. *Reichstoff Industrie u. Kosmetik*, **14**, 49, 1939. (See item under Section K.)

Liquid Rosin Soap, H. Blin, *Les Matieres Grasses*, **31**, 31, 1939. Rosin constitutes from 20 to 25 per cent of the fat charge. The following are suitable fat bases: cocoanut oil 45 per cent, white tallow 30 per cent and rosin 25 per cent; palm kernel oil 50 per cent, bleached palm oil 25 per cent and rosin 25 per cent. The resulting soap has a yellow to brown color, depending on grade of materials used. (Through Soap.)

Liquid Soap, Anon. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, **66**, 331, 1939. (See item under Section K.)

Liquid Soap. *Fr. Pat.* 833,932. (See item under Section K.)

Methyl Cellulose in Soaps. *Rev. des Produits Chimiques*, **42**, 193 & 225, 1939. Methyl cellulose differs in properties depending on degree of methylation. Properties of the water soluble product are given. In soap it is used to lower surface tension, increase plasticity and lasting properties and reduce irritation from soap. Methyl cellulose is prepared as a paste which is added to soap proper. Methyl cellulose also finds use in white shoe cleaners and floor waxes. (Through Soap.)

Milk and Protein Soaps, J. Augustin. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, 12, 586, 1939. The effective agent of milk soap is protein—casein. Types of casein are reviewed. Substitutes for milk protein are suggested. Four formulas for soap compositions are given.

New Beauty Mask, Anon. *Sud-deutsche Friseur Ztg.*, Nr. 8, 1939. A new and unusual beauty face mask is composed of: almond oil 100, white wax, 50, 25 rose water, 15 benzoin tincture, 16 myrrh tincture and 10 powdered tannin. (Through *Der Parfumeur*.)

Non-Caking Trisodium Phosphate, C. W. Mason & E. B. Ashcraft. *Ind. Eng. Chem.*, 31, 768, 1939. The addition of 0.1 per cent sodium fluoride prevents caking of the dodecahydrate by forming an octahydrate which in fact is a double salt.

Oxygen Soap Powders, J. B. Angus. *Industrial Chemist*, 15, 268, 1939. Sodium perborate is most used oxygen evolving compound. Its function is to bleach stains. Sodium silicate is a stabilizer of good use, but must be used in large amounts. Patented stabilizers are mentioned. Composition of oxygenated powders is mentioned. (Through *Soap*.)

Perfumes for Soaps, *Mfg. Perfumer*, 4, 156, 1939. (See item under Section B.)

Perspiration Preventing Soap, *Brit. Pat.* 506,903. (See item under Section E.)

Rate of Soap Wasting, H. Fiedler. *Fette u. Seifen*, 46, No. 1, 34, 1939. A definite weight of stamped soap is placed in a special apparatus with a measured amount of water. The water is stirred at controlled rate of speed for 5 minutes. A sample of the water is drawn off and fatty acids determined and the rate of soap solution calculated. Soap made from synthetic fats showed but slightly more loss than soap made from natural fats.

Soap Boilers Note Book, Anon. *Mfg. Perfumer*, 4, 88, 1939. Milling, stamping and tinting are described. (To be continued.)

Soap Builders, J. F. Oesterling. *A. Dyestuff Reporter*, 27, p. 617, 1938.

A review of fabric washing under varying conditions of concentration, using trisodium phosphate, sodium metasilicate and soda ash. There is a negligible amount of breaking strength loss in either case. Application of these figures to soap filling as practiced in the laundry are given. (Through *Soap*.)

Soap Flakes Analyzed, Anon. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, 12, 496, 1939. (See item under Section A.)

Soap From Fish Oils, *D.R.P. Appl. K.* 137,340. Soaps made of hydrogenated fish oil acids are improved by the addition of cellulose ethers such as ethyl or methyl cellulose. Such soap lathers better, cleanses well and does not break like soap not so treated.

Soap Making, *U. S. Pat.* 2,158,663. Liquid fats are saponified with a mixture consisting of sulphite lye waste and fresh caustic soda lye.

Soap Making Process, *U. S. Pat.* 2,159,397. A continuous process for converting saponifiable fats into soap and glycerine.

Soap Perfume, L. Labaune. *Rev. des Marques Parf. de France*, 17, 117, 1939. (See item under Section B.)

Soap Perfuming, *Mfg. Perfumer*, 4, 123, 1939. (See item under Section B.)

Soap Solutions of Essential Oils, A. Albert. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, 30, 221, 1939. (See item under Section C.)

Soap Texture, H. Silman. *Soap*, 15, 23, 1939. An account of the effect of raw materials and processing on physical character of soap. Effects of alkali, water temperature and hardness, unsaturates, fillers and I.N.S. factor are discussed.

Spotting Chemicals for Dry Cleaning, J. S. Trevor. *Chemical Products*, 2, 54, 1939. A review of contemporary practice, describing the use of sulphated fatty alcohols, wetting agents, triethanolamine soaps with cyclo- and methyl-cyclo hexane, special solvent soaps, enzyme preparations and sodium perborate. Special solvents for synthetic materials and suggestions for handling hydrofluoric

acid—claimed to be the only satisfactory solvent for iron rust stains.

Stabilizing Color in Soap, *U. S. Pat.* 2,162,255. Small amounts of tin compound added to soap, stabilizing at least in part, some of the color produced by oils or fats used in making the soap.

Stabilizing Soap, *U. S. Pat.* 2,154,341. Addition of 0.1 per cent beta-phenyl thiourea or other substituted thiourea inhibits rancidity in soap.

Superfatting, J. Glenn. *Soap*, 15, 21, 1939. A discussion of what may be reasonably expected as a result of superfatting soap and shaving preparations. Superfatted soap usually looks and feels better than ordinary soap. It gives a softer mass thus aiding milling and plodding. Some of the agents used for this purpose are lanolin, lecithin, higher alcohols, spermaceti, mineral oil, sulphonated oils and saponifiable oils.

Superfatted Soap, *U. S. Pat.* 2,157,022. A superfatting agent consisting of an ether of glycerine and an aliphatic alcohol containing at least 8 carbon atoms.

Tall Oil Purification, *Swedish Pat.* 92,743. Tall oil is deodorized by heating passing steam through the mass in vacuo at 150° C, removing gasses and sludge collecting at bottom. (Through *C.A.*)

Trend of Progress in Soap Making, P. W. Tanish. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, 30, 298, 1939. Subjects discussed are controls in soapmaking, use of synthetic fatty acids, bleaching and hydrogenation, anti-oxidants, new processes, mechanical improvements together with a short discussion of soap powders and soapless detergents.

Upholstery Cleaners, C. F. Mason. *Chem. Ind.*, 45, 171, 1939. Methods used in cleaning rugs and upholstery: a description of the method of operation when cleaning is done and three formulas. One formula consists of 1 per cent cocoanut oil soap, 32 per cent carbon tetrachloride and 67 per cent water. The mixture is emulsified, but the emulsion gradually settles due to the specific gravity of carbon tetrachloride.

Wash Test Methods, E. Lowenstein.

Soap, 15, 31, 1939. Detergents can be evaluated by utilizing a photoelectric reflectometer to determine amount of soil removed from cloth in standard wash test. This technique gives reproducible results, overcoming the personal error.

What Trend in Shampoos? N. Jowett. *Soap*, 15, 27, 1939. (See item under Section K.)

M Dental Preparations

Dentifrice. U. S. Pat. 2,130,034. A solid artificial resin from the reaction of formaldehyde and cyanamid in powdered form is used as a tooth cleansing composition together with glycerine and other materials.

Denture Cleaner. Anon. *Pharm. J.*, 142, 605, 1939. A product of this type can be made as follows: sodium perborate 240 grains, sodium chloride 480 grains, exsiccated magnesium sulphate 30 grains, calcium chloride 30 grains, anh. sodium carbonate 30 grains, methyl salicylate 1 min., menthol 2 grains, and oil peppermint 12 mins. Add a little kaolin or magnesia to the powder to prevent it from caking. To use, dissolve a small portion in water, and allow the dental plate to remain in the solution overnight.

Dental Plate Adhesive. Anon. *Mfg. Chemist*, 10, 282, 1939. The preparation consists of vanillin 0.5 parts, boric acid powder 5.0 parts and a mixture of equal parts of acacia and tragacanth to make 100 parts.

Liquid Dentifrice. U. S. Pat. 2,124,971. A solution of castile soap with propanediol; 1,2-butandiol; 2,3-butanediol; 1,2-ethandiol or methyl-1,3-propanediol as the principal solvent.

Mouth Cosmetics. H. Janistyn. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, 66, 231, 1939. Four formulas for tooth paste with description of proprietary products and requirements of any toothpaste to be kept in mind during manufacture.

Mouth Cosmetics. H. Janistyn. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, 66, 334, 1939. Seventeen formulas with brief review of mouth washes.

Mouth Cosmetics. H. Janistyn. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, 66, 313, 1939. Sixteen formulas for flavoring compounds useful in making tooth paste. The following formula is intended to flavor 1 kilo of tooth paste: 5 grams peppermint oil, 1 gram spearmint oil and 2 grams methyl salicylate. Following the flavor formulas is given a review of tooth paste manufacture.

Mouth Cosmetics. H. Janistyn. *Der Parfumeur*, 13, 353, 1939. *Seif. Ztg.*, 66. Thirty formulas for as many different kinds of mouth washes. Most are representative of European practice.

Non-Caking Sodium Perborate. U. S. Pat. 2,159,999. The addition of small amounts of magnesium benzoate prevents caking of sodium perborate.

Oral Preparations. H. Janistyn. *Der Parfumeur*, 13, 374, 1939. *Seif. Ztg.*, 66. Twelve formulas for making powders suitable for dissolving in water and using as mouth washes.

Tartar Removers. *Deutsche Apotheker Ztg. Nr. 5*, 1938. Two formulas for tartar removing tooth paste, both containing pancreatin. The other type product described is based on sulphonated castor oil, benzyl alcohol, lactic, citric or/and tartaric acid. (Through *Seifensieder Ztg.*)

N Antiseptics

Antiseptic Liquid. U. S. Pat. 2,118,225. A hydroalcoholic solution of an aluminum salt such as the chloride in amounts of from 15 to 38 per cent.

Antiseptic Powers of Volatile Oils. H. Kliewe & C. K. Huthmacher. *Deut. Apoth. Ztg.*, 53, 952, 1938. (See item under Section C.)

Bacteriostatic Properties of Substituted Phenyl Acetic Acid. W. A. Bittenbender & E. F. Degering. *J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, 28, 514, 1939. Twelve derivatives were prepared and tested for bacteriostatic properties. The para-brom derivative was the most effective of the group studied.

Fungicidal Soaps. U. S. Pat. 2,

160,834. (See item under Section L.)

Germicides. *Brit. Pat.* 484,228. Water or hydro-alcoholic emulsions of p-tertiary-butylphenol or homologues together with other phenols.

Isothymol as Anti-Oxidant. *Givaudanian, July-August*, 1939. Thymol and its isomers are germicidal. Isothymol is a useful anti-oxidant in concentrations of 0.1 to 0.2 per cent. Various thymol isomers are described.

Microbiological Principles in Relation To Cosmetics. H. Nicol. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, 30, 209, 1939. A discussion of principles governing the growth of bacteria and molds in cosmetics. Understanding the reasons for precautions against such loss is an aid in prevention; suggestions are made for overcoming the problem. Several are unusual.

Preservatives for Preparations Containing Gelatin. L. Gershenfeld & D. Perlstein. *Am. J. Pharm.*, 111, 277, 1939. Since the addition of gelatin to the list of emulsifying agents, problems of preservation have become manifest. Effectiveness of preservative in 1 per cent gelatin solution is established. Tests were made with fungi and bacteria found in the air. Test period extended over 4 months. Acid type gelatin is preserved by sodium benzoate, thymol, chlorobutanol, sodium salicylate, cresol, p-chlor-metaxyleneol, p-chlor-metacresol, oxyquinoline sulphate, alcohol, ethyl-propyl-butyl p-hydroxybenzoates. Basic gelatin is preserved by thymol, chlorothymol, chlorobutanol, b-naphthol, cresol, p-chlor-metacresol, p-chlor-metaxyleneol, alcohol and ethyl p-hydroxybenzoate. Exact concentrations are listed for each preservative.

O Hair Preparations

Adipic Acid. Anon. *Mfg. Chemist*, 10, 257, 1939. Adipic acid is now commercially available due to manufacture from cyclo-hexanol by an oxidation process. It has great utility as a hair rinse as it is free flowing and non-hygroscopic. It further enhances the glow of artificially colored hair.

Color Rinse for Hair. Anon. *Perf. Essent. Oil Record*, 30, 139, 1939.

Any water soluble dyestuff of the "acid" type, so long as it is harmless can be used. One formula is: acid dyestuff 1 gram, alcohol 125 grams, oxalic acid 2 grams and distilled water to make 1 liter. To enliven the color, tartaric acid 0.5 grams per liter or adipic acid can be used. For dry packing, the alcohol is eliminated. A blue rinse for counteracting yellowness of white hair is satisfactorily made by using acid violet 6-B, *C.I.* 698.

Hair Conditioning Cream, Anon. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, **30**, 245, 1939. Higher fatty alcohols containing wetting agents are recommended. The following formula will give a satisfactory product: stearyl-cetyl alcohol mixture containing wetting agent 150 parts, cholesterol 5 parts, lecithin 5 parts, sperm oil refined 50 parts, adipic acid 10 parts, water 780 parts. The preparation is to be applied to the scalp then washed out.

Hair Creams, Anon. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, **30**, 282, 1939. A satisfactory product may be made from a formula quoted from *Pharmaceutical Formulas*, Vol. II. White wax 10 parts, mineral oil 130 parts, distilled water 15 parts and borax 1 part. This is believed to be a poorly balanced formula.

Hair Dyes, J. Baltes. *Fette u. Seifen*, **46**, No. 2, 91, 1939. Formulas and compounding notes for hair dyes based on silver nitrate, copper sulphate, bismuth citrate and other bismuth salts, with special comments on henna type preparations. A bismuth hair dye can be made from the following: *solution I*—bismuth citrate 50, alcohol 33, rose water 200, ammonia qs and distilled water 300 parts; *solution II*—sodium thiosulphate 120 and distilled water 400 parts.

Hair Dye. U. S. 2,162,458. Triacetyl derivatives of phenyl or naphthyl compounds.

Hair Tonic. U. S. Pat. 2,158,791. Composition consists of alcohol, olive oil and kerosene. Kerosene is added in sufficient amounts to effect solution of the other materials.

Hair Treatment Preparations, Anon. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, **12**, 606, 1939. Products reviewed are hair

conditioner, hair tonic and hair bleach. Five formulas in all. White henna for bleaching may be made as follows: magnesium carbonate 60 grams, solid hydrogen peroxide 40 grams. Make the product into a paste with water. Aniline violet is suggested as a "blueing" for blond or gray hair. Toning rinses are truly modified hair dyes.

Hair Washes, J. Kalish. *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, **44**, 714, 1939. Some suggestions for an unusual approach to the hair washing problem. Concentrated alcoholic mixtures, self-emulsifying oils, glycol ethers and light mineral oils are mentioned for this purpose.

Organic Bleaching Agent. U. S. Pat. 2,152,532. (See item under Section D.)

Quince Seed Concentrate, Anon. *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, **44**, 775, 1939. A dry quince seed extract in flake form when used at the rate of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent in water gives a full quince mucilage.

Wash Test Methods, E. Loewenstein. *Soap*, **15**, 31, 1939. (See item under Section L.)

Wave Set Powder, Anon. *Alcohol News*, June, p. 2, 1939. A powder which gives a wave set by simply stirring into water for 30 seconds, gives a lump-free wave set.

P Sun Tan Preparations

Artificial Sun Tan, Anon. *Pharm. J.*, **142**, 397, 1939. An artificial sun tan can be produced by using a paint made from the following: 1 per cent solution bismark brown 79 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent solution methyl violet 3 parts, $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent solution methylene blue 2 parts, glycerine 5 parts, alcohol 10.5 parts, and perfume $\frac{1}{2}$ part. This is Chilson's formula.

Bleaching Lotion, Anon. *Pharm. J.*, **142**, 397, 1939. (See item under Section D.)

Solar Dermatitis, L. Stambovsky. *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, **44**, 426, 1939. An attempt at setting up a standard for preparations intended to protect the skin from sunburn. The author

takes into account the variables, such as difference in ultra violet intensity before and after high noon, deficiencies of the mercury arc and others.

Solar Irradiation and Cutaneous Pigmentation, E. Malher. *La Parf. Moderne*, **33**, 153, 1939. A discussion of theoretical and practical considerations of erythema and protection of the skin against it with chemical agents. Absorption spectra of salol and b-umbelliferonic acid are included.

Sunburn Preventives, H. S. Redgrove. *Pharm. J.*, **142**, 589, 1939. A review of filtering action obtainable from menthyl salicylate, menthyl anthranilate, cyclo-hexanyl anthranilate and certain trade named specialties.

Sun Screen. U. S. Pat. 2,104,492. Sodium phenyl-benzimidazole sulphate is used as a sun screen absorbing the ultraviolet rays in the region causing sunburn, but not preventing sun tan.

Sunscreen Preparations, Bachem & Fantus. *Arch. Physiol. Ther.*, **20**, 69, 1939. Tests made on skin showed that titanium dioxide was better as a protective than other ingredients with calamine next best. Soluble compounds tested showed 2 per cent ichthammol was as effective as 4 per cent caramel or 5 per cent menthyl salicylate. Quinine oleate was not as effective as ichthammol. A further discussion of "cuticolor" products is given. (Through *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*)

Zinc Compounds for Cosmetics, J. Kalish. *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, **44**, 295, 1939. An account of the various compounds of zinc used in cosmetic manufacture. Compounds mentioned are zinc oxide, zinc stearate, calamine, zinc carbonate, zinc peroxide, zinc tannate, zinc borate, zinc sulphate and zinc chloride. A 20 per cent calamine ointment will prevent the action of sun on the skin completely.

Q Miscellaneous

Adipic Acid, Anon. *Mfg. Chemist*, **10**, 257, 1939. (See item under Section O.)

Alkalies in the Washing Process. A. Foulon. *Mfg. Chemist*, 10, 268, 1939. (See item under Section L.)

Amine Alginates. U. S. Pats. 2,158,485-6-7. Preparation of amine alginates using ethanalamine, propanolamine and butanolamine with inorganic substances and alginic acids.

Antioxidant. Brit. Pat. 492,714. Antioxidants are extracted from roasted cacao bean or shell which has been previously defatted by known means. The antioxidant is effective against vegetable and essential oils.

Artificial Sun Tan. Anon. *Pharm. J.*, 142, 397, 1939. (See item under Section P.)

Automatic Control in Chemical Processing. W. E. G. Kirby. *Mfg. Chemist*, 10, 229, 1939. Automatic controls are condemned by some because of unfortunate experiences with standard equipment. The author recommends experimental installations and describes a new instrument with high precision.

Automobile Polish Abrasives. Anon. *Industrial Chemist*, 15, 46, 1939. A review mentioning rottenstone, Tripoli, pumice, emery, calcium carbonate, rouge, green chromium oxide, silica, natural clays, aluminum oxide, magnesium silicate, manganese oxide and special mixtures. (Through Soap.)

Baby Oils. Anon. *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, 44, 786, 1939. A satisfactory baby oil can be made from purified mineral oil mixed with 10 per cent of vegetable oil such as sesame or peanut oil.

Bath Salts. Anon. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, 30, 245, 1939. (See item under Section D.)

Beeswax. C. Hata. *J. Chem. Soc. Japan*, 58, 1188, 1938. (See item under Section D.)

Bleaching Beeswax. U. S. Pat. 2,113,433. Principal point of invention covers the use of a composition of hydrogen peroxide, sodium peroxide, sodium perborate, or sodium percarbonate as a wax bleaching agent in place of more potent and destructive chemicals.

Blueing. Brit. Pat. 488,647. (See item under Section L.)

Buffered Cosmetic. U. S. Pat. 2,118,566. (See item under Section D.)

Cellulose Derivatives. R. F. Conway. *Ind. & Eng. Chem.*, 30, 516, 1938. (See item under Section D.)

Cleaning and Bleaching Composition. U. S. Pat. 2,164,146. (See item under Section L.)

Cinnamon Substitute. Anon. *Alcohol News*, June, p. 1, 1939. (See item under Section C.)

Clay, in Bleaching and Preparing Essential Oils, H. Carlsohn & G. Muller. *Angew. Chem.*, 51, 466, 1939. (See item under Section C.)

Colored Cellophane in Retarding Oxidation of Olive Oil. L. G. Barton & A. Davies. *J. Soc. Chem. Ind.*, 58, 189T, 1939. Twelve different colors were investigated and the samples showing most protection were deep red, orange, violet, grass green, and lemon yellow. (Through Oil & Soap.)

Cosmetic Cream Concentrate. U. S. Pat. 2,129,836. (See item under Section D.)

Cream With Pecan Oil. Anon. *Drug Trade News*, 14, No. 19, 41, 1939. Cold cream made with pecan oil is said to be a chemist's dream.

Dead Sea Salts as Medicinal Bath. Anon. *Mfg. Chemist*, 10, 276, 1939. Mineral salt is extracted from the Dead Sea and consists of the mineral residue from sea water. The salt baths using this salt are particularly effective for skin disorders.

Detergent Composition. U. S. Pat. 2,162,023. (See item under Section L.)

Dewaxing Mineral Oil. U. S. Pat. 2,161,581. Add 0.1 to 0.5 per cent of cellulose stearate to the mineral prior to de-waxing together with 0.02 to 0.20 per cent of Montan Wax. Chill the mixture and filter.

Emulsion Number of Olive Oils. M. Francois, G. P. Arcy & J. Rouzioux. *Ann. Fals.*, 31, 211, 1938. (See item under Section H.)

Eye Lotions. M. Lesser. *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, 44, 580, 1939. (See item under Section D.)

Face Pack. Fr. Pat. 835,528. Paraffin is melted and fresh flowers or herbs are added thereto and the mass is cooled at once. The flowers or herbs are thus pressed and their vital juices are contained in the paraffin. The mixture is re-melted, clarified, and the resulting product molded into balls. In use, the balls are melted and applied with a brush at a temperature not exceeding 60°C.

Face Pack. Anon. *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, 44, 787, 1939. A base for face pack consists of an adsorbent powder such as colloidal clay or bentonite. Other ingredients to add are glycerine, borax, magnesium carbonate and, if bleaching is desired, add a small amount of hydrogen peroxide to the water used to make a paste of the product.

Factory Floors. R. C. Stratton & W. A. Hough. *Ind. & Eng. Chem.*, 31, 283, 1939. (See item under Section D.)

Filipina Med., 29, 151, 1938. A review of the utility of methyl and propyl-p-hydroxy benzoate in preserving acacia mucilage, and infusions of digitalis and senna. (Through J.A.Ph.A.)

Floor Polishes. J. M. Vallance. *Mfg. Chemist*, 10, 197, 1939. Second part of a series. Two types are discussed, solvent and water base preparations. Six formulas are given.

Frosting Glass. Anon. *Mfg. Chemist*, 10, 251, 1939. (See item under Section D.)

Furniture and Car Polishes. J. M. Vallance. *Mfg. Chemist*, 10, 237, 1939. Part three of a series. Car and furniture polishes are somewhat similar. Six formulas are given. Modern marble and knife polishes are also mentioned.

Greaseless Hand Cream. Anon. *Pharm. J.*, 142, 556, 1939. Tragacanth 2 per cent, glycerine 5 per cent, borax 1.25 per cent, tincture benzoin 2½ per cent, alcohol 4 per cent, witch hazel extract 3 per cent, perfume and water to make 100 per cent.

Grindability of Materials, Determination of. *J. Soc. Chem. Ind.*, 57, 993, 1938. Data for work required to grind materials from one size to

another by means of a cone mill coupled to an electro-dynamometer. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.*)

Hair Dyes, J. Baltes. *Fette u. Seifen*, **46**, No. 2, 91, 1939. (See item under Section O.)

Hand Lotion, anon., *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, **45**, 115, 1939. A hand lotion may be made from 2 parts stearic acid, 0.5 cetyl alcohol, 0.5 vegetable oil, 0.1 potassium hydroxide, 0.1 borax, 11 glycerine, 1 quince seed, 0.2 karaya, 5.0 alcohol, 0.5 perfume, 0.1 preservative and 79 water.

High Sulphonated Oil, *Fr. Pat.* 834,571. A sulphonated oil with higher SO_3 content is obtained by treating sulphonated material with selective solvent such as ethylene dichloride or dichlorethyl ether.

Household Scouring Products, C. F. Mason. *Chem. Ind.*, **45**, 50, 1939. (See item under Section L.)

Hydrogen Peroxide in Industry, S. M. Tritton. *Chemical Products*, **1**, 150, 1939. A review of the manufacture, stability, industrial and pharmaceutical uses which includes cosmetic uses for hydrogen peroxide. A peroxide ointment can be made from 20-40 parts hydrogen peroxide solution, 10 parts paraffin and 20 parts lanolin. Used together with ammonia, it is a safe bleach for hair.

Hydrogenated Oils in Cosmetics, G. H. Allen. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, **12**, 502, 1939. (See item under Section D.)

Importance of Oxidation Inhibitors, B. Levitt. *Chem. Ind.*, **45**, 173, 1939. A review of work in this field together with selected patent digest. Soap made from corn oil may be made free from spotting by the use of a certain proprietary anti-oxidant. Oat flour and its extracts are used in several industries to prevent oxidation. Mannitol triacetate, cacao beans, cacao bean shells and apricot juice are also used as stabilizers.

Improving Soap Powders, Czech. *Pat.* 61,784. Alkali metaphosphates with alkali pyrophosphates are added to soap in amounts such that the pH does not fall below 8.5.

Ink Spot Remover, Dutch *Pat.* 44,610. An aqueous alkali sulphite is

mixed with citric acid and stannous chloride. Alcohol is added as a stabilizer.

Insect Repellents, L. B. Kilgore. *Soap*, **15**, 103, 1939. A new method for studying repellency called the Sandwich-Bait Method is described. House flies are used in tests. Citronellol is used as a standard. Products tested were terpenyl acetate, butyl benzoate, camphor, benzaldehyde, furfuraldehyde, benzylamine, diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate, menthol, benzophenone, diethylene glycol monobutyl ether, oil pennyroyal, amyl salicylate, triethanolamine, and butyl mesityl oxide oxalate. The last-named substance was found to be most effective in this series of tests.

Insect Repellent, *U. S. Pat.* 2,159,550. Juices of plant life consisting substantially of catechutannic acid.

Insect Repellent, Anon. *Pharm. J.*, **142**, 532, 1939. The following formula is recommended: quinine dihydrochloride 6 parts, water just enough to dissolve, wool fat 50 parts, cod liver oil 25 parts, lavender oil 1 part and soft white paraffin to make 100 parts.

Insect Repellent, Anon. *Alcohol News*, August, 1939. Butyl Mesityl Oxide Oxalate is described as an insect repellent.

Kummerfeld's Lotion, H. Schwarz. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, **64**, 811, 1937. A recommended formula for this product contains 1 gram camphor, 20 grams of 95 per cent alcohol, milk of sulphur 10 grams, gum arabic 2 grams, glycerine 10 grams, bicarbonate of soda 1 gram, and distilled water 56 grams. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.*)

Lacquer Adhesion, Increasing of, Anon. *Alcohol News*, Aug., 1939. Oxidized cellulose acetate is used in lacquer compositions, increasing flexibility and adhesion, according to a patent digest.

Lanette Wax Cosmetics, Anon. *Pharm. J.*, **142**, 605, 1939. Six formulas showing how this proprietary product is used. Lanette wax is a mixture of cetyl and stearyl alcohols containing 10 per cent phosphorated derivatives.

Laundry Sours and Acid Stable

Detergents, J. Wakelin. *Textile Colorist*, **61**, 193, 1939. (See item under Section L.)

Liquids, Their Handling and Packaging, R. H. Auch. *Soap*, **15**, 24, 1939. (See item under Section D.)

Lotions for Tonic, C. Couallier. *Rev. des Marques Parf. de France*, **17**, 225, 1939. A short review of formulation. Weak acids are suggested as astringent materials.

Metal Cleaner, *Fr. Pat.* 829,354. A metal cleaning composition composed of 3000 parts of soda ash, 400 parts saponified olein, 10,000 parts water and 3 parts methylene blue.

Metal Polishes, C. A. Tyler. *Soap*, **15**, 90, 1939. A review with suggestions on formulation. Formulas for products useful in polishing chromium, brass and miscellaneous metals are given. Three formulas.

Metal Polish, Oil Base Type, G. S. Collingridge. *Chem. Age*, **40**, 448, 1939. Two formulas and two perfume compounds are described. One aroma consists of 15 parts oil red thyme, 48 parts p-cymene and 1 part benzylidene acetone. (Through *Soap*.)

Microbiological Principles in Relation to Cosmetics, H. Nicol. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, **30**, 209, 1939. (See item under Section N.)

Microbiological Principles in Relation to Cosmetics, Part II, H. Nicol. *Perf. & Essen. Oil Record*, **30**, 253, 1939. (See item under Section D.)

Mosquito Repellent, *Fr. Pat.* 833,243. A product composed of eucalyptus, clove and wild thyme oils.

Newer Uses of Castor Oil, I. Tausky. *Mfg. Chemist*, **10**, 189, 1939. (See item under Section D.)

Non-Caking Trisodium Phosphate, C. W. Mason & E. B. Ashcraft. *Ind. Eng. Chem.*, **31**, 768, 1939. (See item under Section L.)

Oil Stabilizer, *U. S. Pat.* 2,160,851. Dithiocarbamic acid derivatives are used to stabilize petroleum oil distillates.

Oxidation Inhibitor for Aqueous Emulsions, *U. S. Pat.* 2,159,986. The

inhibitor comprises ascorbic acid derivatives, reductonne or dihydroxymaleic acid.

Oxygenated Bath Product, Ger. Pat. 668,443. A mixture liberating oxygen when put into the bath consists of sodium lignin sulphonate, sodium perborate or percarbonate. The sodium lignin sulphonate is a catalyst.

Peroxide Cream Base, Ger. Pat. Appl. 75,637. Thymol and wax alcohol are used, and the volatilization of oxygen is prevented by addition of starch to the emulsion. The products may be employed in cosmetic creams or dentifrices.

Piperitone, Optically Active. Brit. Pat. 508,001. (See item under Section B.)

Pharmaceutical Uses of the Glycols and Their Derivatives, A. G. DuMez. J. Am. Pharm. Assoc., 27, 417, 1939. A review of uses and properties of various commonly available glycols and derivatives.

The pH Value in Washing Wool, Anon., Dyestuffs, 36, 40, 1939. Wool is effectively washed in a solution having a pH of 10.7 if the temperature of 40-50°C is not exceeded. The wool, however, retains a great deal of its alkalinity showing a pH of 8.0 to 9.0 after rinsing. It is suggested that to bring wool out of this dangerous pH into a safer one it be rinsed in formic acid. Wool may also be washed at pH of its iso-electric point, 4.9 by the use of fatty alcohol sulfonates and certain acids. Greatest absorption of dye takes place at pH of 1.3, while maximum swelling takes place at acid and alkaline pH values, with practically no swelling between 3.0 and 10.0 pH.

Physiology of the Skin, L. Jacob. Recherches, No. 10, July, 1939, p. 58. A continuation. Relation of skin to nervous system, role of alimentation, relation of skin to hormones, secretion of skin-sudorific and sebaceous, and excitation of skin are subjects discussed.

Plain Talk About Adipose Tissue, T. S. Harding. American J. Pharm., 110, 397, 1938. A general review of the subject with many illuminating

features on determining average weight, and methods of maintaining average weights.

Preparation of Some Synthetic Aromatic Products, Examples of Modern Working Methods in Organic Chemistry, A. Lewinson. Chemical Products, 2, 11, 1939. (See item under Section B.)

Preventing Laundry Stains. Brit. Pat. 492,589. Washing compositions for use in laundries are modified with 3 per cent sodium thiosulphate or similar sulphur compound to prevent staining from zinc lined equipment.

Process of Splitting Wool Fat. Ger. Pat. 656,556. (See item under Section D.)

Quince Seed Concentrate, Anon. Drug & Cosm. Ind., 44, 775, 1939. (See item under Section O.)

Salicylates of Primary Alcohols, New Method of Preparing. E. LeSech. Revue de Marques, Parf. et Savonn., 15, 45, 1937. (See item under Section B.)

Skin Tonic, Anon. Drug & Cosm. Ind., 44, 650, 1939. (See item under Section D.)

Specifications for Testing Soap, Anon. Soap Gazette & Perfumer, 41, No. 9, 1939. Specifications accepted by the A.S.T.M. for testing palm olive, bar, palm olive chip, built, powdered soap and soap powders are given.

Spotting Chemicals for Dry Cleaning, J. S. Trevor. Chemical Products, 2, 54, 1939. (See item under Section L.)

Stabilizing Color in Soap. U. S. Pat. 2,162,255. (See item under Section L.)

Stabilizing Soap. U. S. Pat. 2,154,341. (See item under Section L.)

Stearyl Alcohol, Anon. Pharm. J., 142, 336, 1939. (See item under Section D.)

Strong Aqueous Solutions of Volatile Oils, A. Albert & R. K. Wyburn. Soap, Perf. & Cosm., 12, 498, 1939. (See item under Section B.)

Talc Evaluation, Anon. Perf. & Ess. Oil Record, 30, 207, 1939. (See item under Section A.)

Tannins in Cosmetics, H. Schwarz. Der Parfumeur, 13, 415, 1939. Seif. Ztg., 66. A review of the different tannin bearing materials and their application in cosmetics. Materials mentioned are oak bark, tormentilla, sage leaf and rhatany. One formula.

Temperature Indicating Paints, W. G. Cass. Chem. Ind., 45, 32, 1939. Nineteen paints are mentioned with color changes at temperatures ranging from 30° C to 650° C. These paints are proprietary mixtures developed in Germany.

Theater Spray, Anon. Seifensieder Ztg., 66, 6, 1939. (See item under Section B.)

Toiletries for Men, S. P. Jannaway. Perf. Ess. Oil Record, 30, 239, 1939. (See item under Section D.)

Universal Buffer, W. C. Johnson & A. J. Lindsay. Analyst, 64, 490, 1939. (See item under Section A.)

Upholstery Cleaners, C. F. Mason. Chem. Ind., 45, 171, 1939. (See item under Section L.)

Vapor Pressures of Solvents, D. H. Killeffer. Ind. Eng. Chem., 30, 565, 1938. (See item under Section B.)

Wall Paper Cleaner, Anon. Seifensieder Ztg., 66, 313, 1939. To a saturated solution of salt, add starch to the extent of 30 to 40 per cent, with the aid of heat. Add a small amount of benzene and mix into a homogeneous plastic mass.

Washing Agent, Fr. Pat. 838,169. Mixtures obtained by reacting fats and oils with monoalkylamines such as monoethanolamine are sulfonated. Thus one mole of glyceride of fatty acid and 0.5 to 0.3 moles of monoethanolamine are heated together at temperatures between 220 and 250°C, the resulting product is sulfonated and neutralized. A shampoo may be prepared by starting with 100 parts of castor oil and 8 parts of monoethanolamine.

Water Softening Alkalies, Anon.

Mfg. Perfumer, **4**, 178, 1939. (See item under Section D.)

Wave Set Powder, Anon. *Alcohol News*, June, p. 2, 1939. (See item under Section O.)

Wetting Power, H. L. Cupples. *Soap*, **15**, 30, 1939. (See item under Section D.)

White Shoe Cleaners, Part II, C. S. Glickman. *Soap*, **15**, 107, 1939. A discussion of the requirements of such product, together with practical experiments in formulation. The author suggests the further testing of wax emulsions added to ordinary shoe cleaners, for leathers such as kid and smooth calf. The wax emulsion may comprise 25 per cent of the total shoe cleaner.

White Shoe Cleaners, C. F. Mason. *Chemical Industries*, **44**, 533, 1939. Seven types of surfaces are used for applying white shoe polish. A polish must be formulated for the surface to which it will be applied. There is no product on the market which satisfactorily cleans and coats white shoes. A step in this direction is a dispersion of pigment in volatile solvent with resin as binder. Ten formulas. Lithopone is used over titanium dioxide because of price.

Witch Hazel as Cosmetic Material, W. Rehder. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, **66**, 294, 1939. (See item under Section D.)

Witch Hazel as Cosmetic Material, Part II, W. Rehder. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, **66**, 314, 1939. (See item under Section D.)

Zinc Compounds for Cosmetics, J. Kalish. *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, **44**, 295, 1939. (See item under Section P.)

R Oils and Fats

Antioxidant. *Brit. Pat.* 492,714. (See item under Section Q.)

Baby Oils, Anon. *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, **44**, 796, 1939. (See item under Section Q.)

Beeswax, C. Hata. *J. Chem. Soc.*

Japan, **58**, 1188, 1938. (See item under Section D.)

Color of Fatty Acids. *U. S. Pat.* 2,162,542. The addition of small amounts of oxalic acid preserves the color of fatty acids.

Colored Cellophane in Regarding Oxidation of Olive Oil, L. G. Barton & A. Davies. *J. Soc. Chem. Ind.*, **58**, 189T, 1939. (See item under Section Q.)

Determination of Air in Dry Shortenings, C. A. Coffey & H. T. Spanuth. *Oil & Soap*, **16**, 158, 1939. (See item under Section G.)

Dewaxing Mineral Oil. *U. S. Pat.* 2,161,581. (See item under Section Q.)

Effects of Antioxidants, F. Morvillez, P. Balatre & L. Pujo. *J. Pharm. Chim.*, **29**, 195, 1939. A continuation of an earlier study on oxidation of hog lard and action of inhibitors. Benzoin and tolu resins gave similar results. Effective agents believed to be coniferyl benzoates. Antioxidant effect of phenolic substances is as follows in decreasing order of effectiveness: pyrogallol, pyrocatechol, quinol, thymol, resorcinol and phenol. Phlorglucinol is slightly pro-oxidant. A close parallel exists between effectiveness as anti-oxidant and power to reduce ammoniacal silver nitrate. (Through S.P.C.)

Fat Hardening, K. H. Bauer & W. Herzog. *Fette u. Seifen*, **46**, 203, 1939. Fats may be solidified by any of three methods: (1) hydrogenation, (2) migration of double bond, and (3) elaidization.

High Sulphonated Oil. *Fr. Pat.* 834,571. (See item under Section Q.)

Importance of Oxidation Inhibitors, B. Levitt. *Chem. Ind.*, **45**, 173, 1939. (See item under Section Q.)

Increasing Melting Point of Waxes, Anon. *Mfg. Chemist*, **10**, 282, 1939. (See item under Section D.)

Isothymol as Antioxidant. *Givaudanian*, July-August, 1939. (See item under Section N.)

Natural Antioxidants, T. P. Hilditch & S. Paul. *J. Soc. Chem. Ind.*,

58, 21, 1939. Concentrates made from palm kernels, peanut, soybean, cottonseed and linseed meals were studied. Pronounced anti-oxidant properties were found among the concentrates from peanut and soybean meals. (Through Soap.)

Newer Uses of Castor Oil, I. Tausky. *Mfg. Chemist*, **10**, 189, 1939. (See item under Section D.)

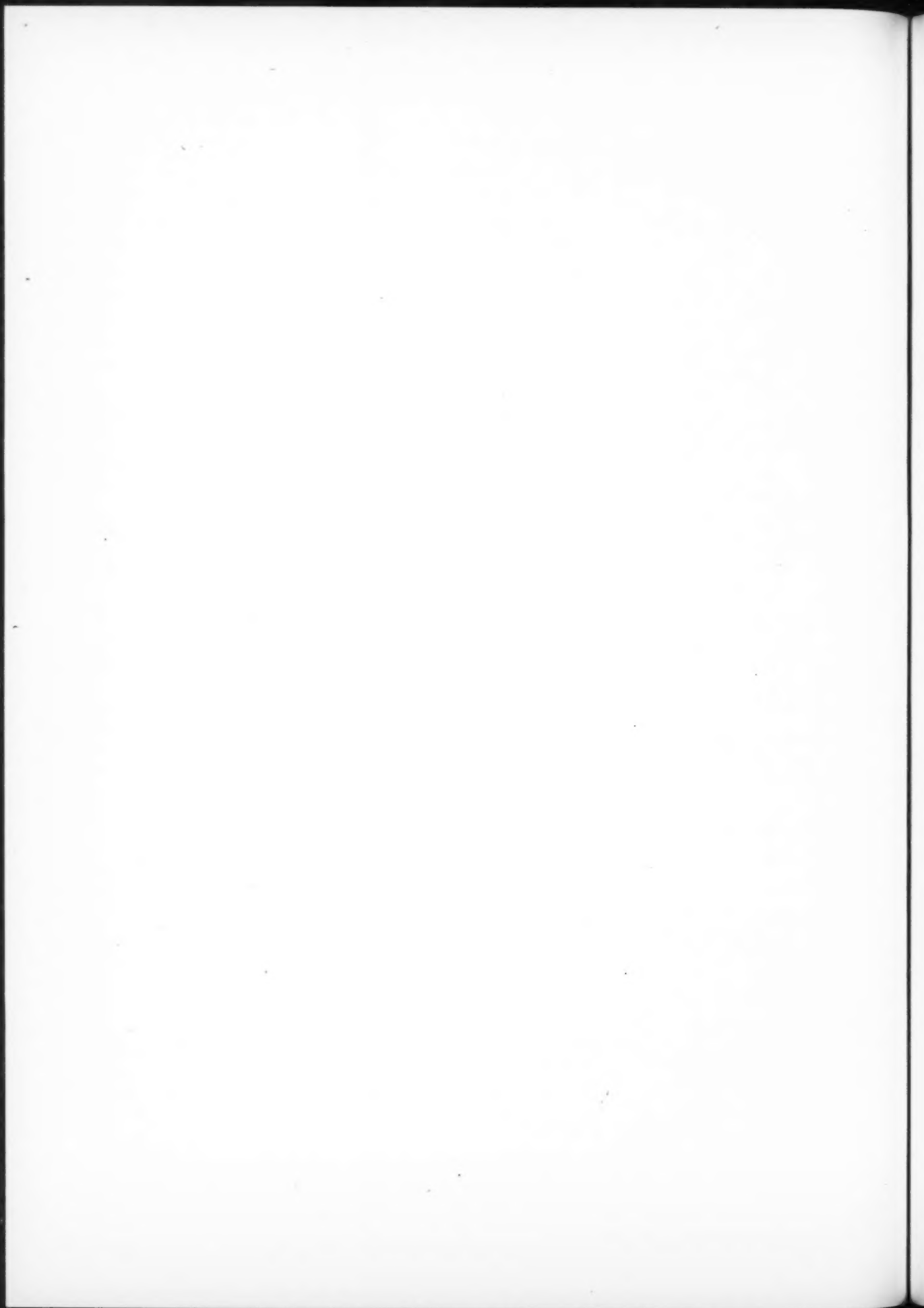
Oil Stabilizer. *U. S. Pat.* 2,160,851. (See item under Section Q.)

Oxidation Inhibitor for Aqueous Emulsions. *U. S. Pat.* 2,159,986. (See item under Section Q.)

Photochemical Studies of Rancidity, M. R. Coe. *Oil & Soap*, **16**, 146, 1939. The author suggests the use of "chlorophyll values" as a means of estimating the stability of an oil or fat. This new value indicates a progressive change in the oil from the time it begins to oxidize until it is rancid by organoleptic test. The personal equation is thus eliminated. The test is based on natural constituents in the oils which are eliminated during oxidation proportionately to the degree of oxidation. The test may be made in a few minutes and is simple to do.

Process of Splitting Wool Fat. *Ger. Pat.* 656,556. (See item under Section D.)

Spoiling of Fats, V. K. Taufel & K. Klentsch. *Fette u. Seifen*, **46**, 64, 1939. Analytical method for distinguishing between aldehydes is outlined. Inasmuch as lower aldehydes such as acetaldehyde can be formed from degradation of proteins, a positive aldehyde reaction does not necessarily indicate rancidity. Therefore to determine between this and rancidity, it is necessary to distinguish between aldehydes. Use is made of Dobner's violet (*C.A.*, **16**, 1417) produces with aldehydes higher than valeraldehyde colored reaction products soluble in chloroform, while with lower aldehydes water soluble colored products are formed. The technique will detect 80 gamma of butyraldehyde or 100 gamma of heptylaldehyde in 5 grams of paraffin. Higher and lower aldehydes added to olive oil are easily detected. (Through Chemical Age.)



Stabilizing Fatty Compounds. U. S. Pat. 2,154,341. A substituted thiourea with substituents of radicals consisting of aryl, diaryl, haloaryl, alkaryl, acyl, alicyclic, guanyl, etc. A small proportion added to soap will stabilize against deterioration due to rancidity.

Tall Oil Purification. Swedish Pat. 92,743. (See item under Section L.)

Wax Like Substances. L. Ivanovsky. *Mfg. Chemist*, 10, 258, 1939. (See item under Section D.)

White Mineral Oil, Uses, Grades and Manufacturing Procedure. *Can. Chem. Process Inds.*, 23, 107, 1939. Mid-continent and Gulf coast oils which contain upward of 60 per cent naphthenes are most suitable as material for refining in America. For medicinal purposes, the oil must be stable, contain no unsaturates, nitrogen or sulphur compounds. It should not cloud at the temperature of melting ice and withstand oxidation for an indefinite period. Batch method of manufacture is described and a flow sheet outlined. (Through C.A.)

S Shaving Preparations

Brushless Shaving Cream. U. S. Pat. 2,164,717. Phosphatids are used as emulsifiers in the manufacture of brushless shaving cream.

Cellulose Derivative for Cosmetics. Anon. *Pharm. J.*, 142, 565, 1939. (See item under Section H.)

Shaving Aids. H. Janistyn. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, 12, 493, 1939. A practical account of recent developments. Twenty-three formulas. A typical pre-shaving cream is composed of: stearic acid 15 per cent, potassium hydroxide 0.8 per cent, corn starch 2 per cent, glycerine 8 per cent, mineral oil 2 per cent and water 72.2 per cent. Pre-shaving lotion can be made from: isopropyl alcohol 40 per cent, sodium gallate 0.5 per cent, phenyl ethyl alcohol 0.5 per cent, borax 0.5 per cent and distilled water 58.5 per cent.

Shaving Cream and Shampoo. H. Fiedler. *Fette u. Seifen*, 46, No. 1, 35,

1939. (See item under Section K.)

Shaving Soap. Brit. Pat. 598,850. Better lather is obtained by adding lithium salts to soap. A mixture of lithium salts with salts of alkaline earth metals or zinc and boron compounds may be used. Thus lithium carbonate 1 per cent is added to soap.

Shaving Styptic Sticks. Anon. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, 30, 246, 1939. A review of British and American practice. An improved extrusion process with details of handling is described.

T Skin Absorption

Skin Oils. Dr. B. *Deutsche Parf. Ztg.*, 25, 245, 1939. (See item under Section D.)

Skin Respiration Stimulants. Anon. *B. P. Specification* 26/1939. (See item under Section D.)

U Dermatitis

Kummerfeld's Lotion. H. Schwarz. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, 64, 811, 1937. (See item under Section Q.)

Solar Dermatitis. L. Stambovsky. *Drug & Cosm. Ind.*, 44, 426, 1939. (See item under Section P.)

V Manicure Preparations

Glycerine Hand Jelly. Anon. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, 30, 208, 1939. (See item under Section G.)

Nail Enamel Remover. Anon. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, 30, 245, 1939. Castor, olive and almond oil additions are suggested for enamel solvents which are to be free from drying the nail. Other solvents suggested are ethyl acetate, amyl acetate, alcohol and ethyl lactate. Amyl acetate will not dissolve enamels containing glyceryl-phthallate. To make a solvent free from drying properties, is suggested that one add a small amount of vegetable oil to the solvent.

W Wetting and Foaming Agents

Amid Wetting Agent. Brit. Pat. 484,910. Useful washing and dispersing agents can be obtained by heating together 4-sec-octylcyclohexylamine with phenoxyacetic acid and the resulting amid is sulphonated.

Foam Baths, With Soap or Soap Free. J. Augustin. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, 66, 315, 1939. (See item under Section L.)

Foam Baths, Soap Free and Soap Rich Products. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, 66, 335, 1939. (See item under Section L.)

New Beauty Mask. Anon. *Suddeutsche Friseur Ztg.*, Nr. 8, 1939. (See item under Section L.)

Washing Agents. Condensation Products of Higher Fatty Acids, A. Bohanes. *Chem. Obzor*. Properties of sodium sulphonates of isethionic acid, butyl propyl, amyl esters of ricinoleic acid; stearyl triethanolamines; esters of stearic acid with polyglycols and methyl taurine condensed with higher fatty acids. (Through C.A., 33, 1060, 1939.)

X Permanent Waving Preparations

Permanent Waving. U. S. Pat. 2,126,375. A solution prepared from ammonia and an alkali metal sulphite.

Permanent Waving Pad. Fr. Pat. 840,254. The pad consists of an assembly of sheets of absorbing material interposed with sheets of aluminum. The pad is soaked with chemical solution, which reacts exothermally with the aluminum sheets.

Y Tests

Amine Alginates. U. S. Pat. 2,158,485-6-7. (See item under Section Q.)

Temperature Indicating Paints. W. G. Cass. *Chem. Ind.*, 45, 32, 1939. (See item under Section Q.)

NEW PRODUCTS AND PROCESSES

New Givaudan Perfume Specialties

Muguet No. 94 and Raldeine No. 93 recently created by L. Givaudan & Cie, Geneva, Switzerland, are now offered to the American trade by Givaudan - Delawanna, New York, N. Y. Muguet No. 94 is said to have an odor closely approximating the green flowery note of the lily of the valley. It may be used to advantage in lily type compositions up to 30 per cent. It is also of use in lipsticks, it is added, to which it imparts an agreeable taste. Raldeine No. 93 is a base of the orris-violet character. It is of use in extracts, face powders and high price soaps. In addition to its use in violet compositions the makers point out that it blends well in all types of floral and fancy odors. Samples will be sent on request.

Novelty Packaging for Perfumes

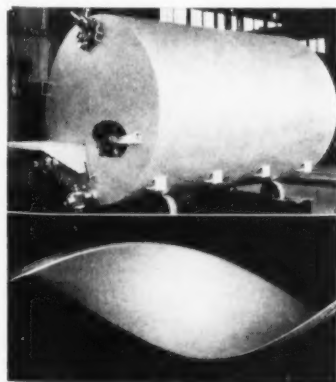
Machine molded paper fibre forms by which any shape or design may be reproduced are offered by the United Pressed Products Co., for packing perfume in low priced, effective novelty containers.

The forms are made, it is stated, in raw paper fibre to be finished by the cosmetic manufacturer or finished by the manufacturer in lacquered enamel colors, details, etc.

Some of the more recent designs include a colonial hoop skirt idea fitting around the bottle, a Christmas boot, and an Easter egg for seasonal packaging. Full details on request.

Improved Stainless Steel

Stainless steel, known as Silver Ply, which is said to combine the corrosion resistance of stainless steel



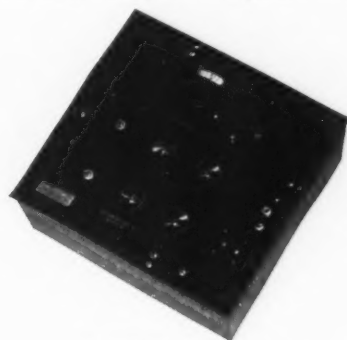
Fabricated Vessel and Sheet

with many of the properties of mild steel, is being marketed by the Jessop Steel Co. The steel is said to be most suitable for use in storage tanks and other equipment used in processing soap, chemicals, pharmaceuticals. Silver Ply, it is claimed, may be bent, spun into deep heads, deep drawn, drilled and otherwise worked with greater ease than solid stainless. It is said to be manufactured by a patented process which assures a strong, uniform, oxide-free weld between the stainless cladding and the mild steel backing. Further information will be supplied on request.

Regional Spectrophotometer

A new instrument of unique characteristics of use to chemists, engineers and laboratories known as a regional spectrophotometer is offered by the Coleman Electric Co., Inc.

The feature of this device is that the color absorption of liquids can be



Model 10 R. S. Photometer

determined by an electric eye for each narrow region of the spectrum, including the regions far into the infra red and ultra violet which are invisible to the human eye.

Extremely small impurities in a liquid may be detected by the variation in the characteristic absorption curve which can be plotted from the readings obtained from the spectrophotometer. Thus in canned foods and beverages, minute quantities of lead, copper and other foreign substances which are poison may be discovered more readily than with the ordinary methods of chemical analysis. The concentration of liquids as evidenced by color absorption may be quickly and accurately determined.

The range of the instrument being far beyond the visible spectrum, 350

millimicrons to 1000 millimicrons, permits investigations of color absorption characteristics which heretofore have been practically impossible.

Further details about this new tool will be supplied on request.

Polaroid Dermascope

Another new application of Polaroid light control, a device that makes it possible to see through the outer



Dr. Martin Grabau, Demonstrating Dermascope

surface of the human skin to the lower layers where complexion blemishes start, has been demonstrated in the salon of Helena Rubinstein.

By using the new instrument, called the "Polaroid Dermascope," the makers state an observer can examine the lower layers of the skin almost as clearly as if the outer skin surface were not there. Then, by moving a control lever, he can throw the outer surface into even greater prominence than under ordinary light, for examination of surface defects.

Many skin conditions, partly or wholly invisible under ordinary light, it is stated, are clearly detected with the new instrument. The device is a development of the technical staff of Helena Rubinstein. It uses the same Polaroid light-control material applied in three-dimensional movies, antiglare glasses and desk lamps, and proposed for eliminating headlight glare. It is the first of a series of examination and inspection devices employing a similar principle, to be brought to use by the Polaroid Company. Others, now being developed, include instruments specially designed for use by dermatologists, ophthalmologists, dentists, and other medical specialists, criminal investigators and art experts.

The Polaroid Dermascope consists of two sets of light sources, one on either side of the instrument, fitted with reflectors which concentrate the

light on the face. Over these sources are placed Polaroid filters. The raw light comes in one side of these transparent filters, like a bundle of round rods and comes out the other like a bundle of flat ribbons. The vibrations are shaped by the billions of invisible crystals embedded in every square inch of the Polaroid sheet.

These ribbons of light fall upon the skin. According to the maker's description, those that bounce from the top surface, as shine, retain their ribbon-like form. Those that penetrate the skin, lose their ribbon form and are converted into ordinary light.

By looking through the Polaroid observation plate, and turning this plate so that its "optical slots" are at right angles, or crosswise, to the ribbons that are bouncing from the surface as shiny reflection, the observer, it is pointed out, can block them off altogether. He sees only the light which has penetrated down into the lower layers of the skin, where the tissues have broken up the Polaroid light ribbons and converted them back into ordinary light. The operator sees the sub-surface layers clearly because the ribbons of light which make up the shiny top-surface mask are blocked by the crosswise optical slots of the Polaroid viewing plate.

The device is equipped with a lens to give the operator an enlarged view of the subject's skin.

Floralia, Floral Type Odor

Floralia, a new floral type odor for extracts, lotions and other preparations which may be used effectively for blending natural jasmin and orange blossom is offered by P. R. Dreyer Inc., New York, N. Y. Samples of the new odor in liquid form, 12 per cent in alcohol, in transparent bags will be sent on request.

Christmas Sales Insurance Plan

A Merry Christmas Insurance Plan to aid manufacturers in stimulating extra business through their salesmen, jobbers and dealers has been announced by Belnap & Thompson Inc. In the plan the manufacturer announces to each salesman that it will insure his getting all of the Christmas gifts he wants without costing him anything. Premiums are paid with sales. The only requirement is that the salesman must be wide awake to collect. Full details of the plan are available for the asking.

CATALOGS AND DEVELOPMENTS

Cellosolve Solvents are described in Chemical Group folder No. 3 issued by the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Corp. Eight cellosolve ether-glycols and two ether-glycol acetates are described. A convenient table gives their principal chemical and physical properties. The compounds actually belong to three chemical families—the ethers, the hydrocarbons, and the alcohols. They show exceptional dissolving powers, and are particularly interesting to solvent-consuming industries. The group of solvents offers a wide choice of boiling points and evaporation rates and is thus useful in many applications. A copy will be sent on application.

War Conditions led the Dodge & Olcott Co., New York, N. Y., to include a flyer in its latest wholesale price list calling attention to the fact that the prices quoted are not firm as sudden changes in value are occurring rapidly throughout its entire inventory. Considerable space is given in the price list to D & O insecticide materials for manufacturers of household and agricultural insecticides.

How Kimble Glass Vials may be used to advantage to assist salesmen in making an impressive and graphic



Century's Ingredient Kit

argument is shown in the ingredient kit for Century liquors. Each vial, closed with a molded screw cap, contains one of the ingredients that plays an important part of the manufacturing process. The idea is suggested for adoption in the toilet preparations industry.

Figures of an interesting survey of how many men over 40 are employed by the Monsanto Chemical Co. are included in a recent issue of the Monsanto magazine. Despite the fact that the company is not yet 40 years old, the survey showed that 34 per cent of the male employees of the ten Monsanto plants are over 40—which

would indicate that perhaps the "over 40" imaginary barrier is more or less of a mental and headline ghost. Contributions of the new Resinox Division are outlined in another article in the same issue.

Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, N. Y., has one of the most complete exhibits at the New York World's



Fritzsche Brothers Exhibit

Fair devoted exclusively to its own products. The exhibit comprises three sections: one features raw materials used in perfumes; the second, the products of the company's Seillans factory; and the third shows the essential oil industry's far flung sources of supply. It is located in the Hall of Pharmacy.

The Latest issue of *The White Sulphur Echo*, the original and clever publication edited by T. K. Almroth, is unusually interesting. It is made up with wood cuts and quaint old advertisements suggestive of the early American era.

Courses in the College of Pharmacy, Columbia University for the 1939-1940 winter and spring sessions are listed with adequate descriptive matter in bulletin 37 which will be sent to anyone interested on application to the college at 113 W. 68th St., New York, N. Y.

Nickel Clad Steel made to be corrosion resistant at economical cost for use in numerous applications in the perfume, soap, essential oil, flavoring and beverage industries is described and illustrated in a 24-page booklet issued by the Lukens Steel Co. Corrosion resistance and other properties are given and the applications are conveniently listed according to the material handled as well as the industry or process. A copy will be sent for the asking.

The American Perfumer

HERE AND THERE

► George V. Doerr, vice-president and director of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., was elected president of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association September 27. Mr. Doerr, who has been serving the association as chairman of its board of control, is in charge of eighteen wholesale houses comprising the central district of the McKesson organization, with headquarters in Minneapolis.

► Walter L. Bomer, of the Bristol-Myers Co., New York, N. Y., was chairman of the Drug and Chemical Session at the National Foreign Trade Convention in New York, October 11.

► George W. Merck president of Merck & Co. celebrated his twenty-fifth year with the company, September 8.

► Edwin I. Oppel of the New Jersey Zinc Co. is receiving the congratulations of a host of friends on his marriage to Miss Dorothy Duell of Plainfield, N. J.

► Fred C. Gronemeyer has been appointed Springfield, Mass., plant manager of the Plastics division of the Monsanto Chemical Works.

► Jacquelin Cochran, head of the cosmetic company that bears her name, established a new U. S. airplane speed record August 26. Miss Cochran averaged 214 miles per hour in a 1,000 kilometer test. The international record is 325 miles per hour.

► Madame Helena Rubinstein arrived in New York from Paris on September 30 after being delayed somewhat due to the outbreak of war.

► Robert R. Wason has resigned as president of the Zonite Products Corp., New York, N. Y. John M. Olwyler, vice president in charge of sales, is temporarily acting as president.

► Dr. Herman Goodman, New York dermatologist and author, was discharged from Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York City, early last month, well on the road to complete recovery following the severe burns received in an explosion of gasoline on board the *Excalibur* in the Bay of Naples. Dr. Goodman was on vacation and had visited the eastern Mediterranean prior to the accident. He was first hospitalized in Naples, and returned to the States just prior to the outbreak of war. Dean Hugo Schaeffer of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy plans to offer the evening course on

cosmetology this winter since he has been assured that Dr. Goodman will be well enough to conduct it as previously.

► A. L. van Ameringen, van Ameringen Haebler, Inc., New York, N. Y., and Mrs. van Ameringen recently returned from a vacation at Crawford, N. H.

► William Bodebender, well-known figure in the Southern essential oil trade and for many years manager of the New Orleans office of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., has recently retired due to ill health. He will be succeeded by N. D. Rockafellow, son of Mr. Bodebender's late partner, J. D. Rockafellow. The younger Rockafellow has been assisting Mr. Bodebender for some time past and during the last few years has devoted his entire time to contacting the trade served by the New Orleans office. The company regrets exceedingly the loss of Mr. Bodebender's services. Cordially liked and respected by his numerous friends and acquaintances, he was a valued asset to its Southern trade.

► Charles Pisano, president of the Citrus and Allied Essential Oil Co., New York, N. Y., is now numbered among the commuters from Rockville Center, L. I., where he is now occupying the beautiful new home he recently purchased.

► Lester W. Jones, purchasing agent, has been elected a member of the board of directors of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md. Coming with the company seven years ago, Mr. Jones inaugurated a centralized Purchasing Department. He was one of the original members of the Junior Executive Board and served as chairman on four different occasions. He is also a member of the Merchandising Committee, a director of the McCormick Sales Co. and a director of the McCormick Warehouse Company.

► Frederick C. Biermann, printer of perfume blotters and blotter books is now located at 20 Beekman St., New York, N. Y., in new and larger quarters which include the offices of Frank Orlandi, sales manager.

► H. Stanley Redgrove, chemist and author, at the recent meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry in Exeter, England, stated that men use more cosmetics than women and while they spend less on them they probably buy more in bulk. Statistics to support the

statement showed that shaving creams, dentifrices, hair preparations and bath salts chiefly used by men were high on the list of cosmetics manufactured and sold.

► Georges Acuna, who contributes the interesting leading article on Latin



Georges Acuna

American trade in this issue, sailed from Costa Rica shortly after the outbreak of hostilities and is now in New York, N. Y. For the past eight months he has been in Costa Rica as an engineer for the government in the development of the perfumery, cosmetic, soap and alcohol industries. Prior to that he was for three years director of the perfumery, cosmetic and alcohol division of one of the largest concerns in Brazil. He also sold essential oils and aromatic chemicals throughout Latin America. His command of the Spanish, Portuguese, French, English and Italian languages proved to be of much help in this work. After being graduated from college in Liege, Belgium, he became an alcohol chemist for a large Belgian sugar concern. This led to the formation of a perfumery company and his introduction to the perfumery and cosmetic business with which he has been connected ever since. He is a brother of Mrs. Angela de Chacon, L.L.D., who is in Washington as an invitee of The Peoples Mandate to End War representing the five republics of Central America.

► Hector Noreall, head of the business which bears his name in Quebec City, Canada, has been visiting in New York City with Mrs. Noreall. While in the states he made arrangements to increase the capacity of his plant which manufactures a line of perfumes and toilet preparations.

► Walter H. Farley has become associated with Charles L. Huisking & Co., New York, N. Y., as assistant to Peter Dirr, vice-president. Charles L. Huisking, head of the company, is the organizer of the Conti Products Corp. distributors of Conti soap and manufacturers of Conti shampoo and other preparations.

► George Morel, son of Alphonse Morel, co-partner of Lautier Fils, Grasse, France, was married recently to Mlle. Simone Masse. The wedding was celebrated with a luncheon given to the company's staff.

▶ William D. Barry, chairman of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, was elected chairman of the associate members division of the Federal Wholesale Druggists Association at its recent convention in Hot Springs, Va.

▶ L. B. Clark has been made chief of the Latin-American division of regional information of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. Mr. Clark entered the service of the Department of Commerce in 1915 as clerk to the commercial attache in Lima, Peru, and until 1919 he served at various stations in South America as a special agent of the department. In 1928 he left the foreign service of the department to enter private business, and in 1930 organized the firm of McQueen and Clark, Inc., which rendered economic and financial services to business men and organizations interested in the Latin-American field.

▶ Douglas Wakefield Coutlee, advertising director of Merck & Co., Inc., is receiving the congratulations of friends on the recognition of his work by the Direct Mail Advertising Association which selected his company as one of the 50 direct mail leaders of 1939. This is the second time the company has received the award. The Merck Report, a magazine for physicians and pharmacists edited by Mr. Coutlee, was included in the winning presentation.

▶ William H. Barlow is now associated with the Orbis Products Corp., New York, N. Y., as chemist. Mr. Barlow will be remembered as the second prize winner in *The American Perfumer* perfume contest conducted in the early twenties.

▶ H. Stanley Redgrove, the noted chemist and author, who is well known to readers of *The American Perfumer*, spent the summer at his summer cottage in Pangbourne, England. The

Thatched Cottage, as it is known, faces the Thames river; and in the group shown are Miss Venables, Mr. Redgrove and Mrs. Redgrove, all of whom were visitors to the United States in 1938.

▶ Miss Florence Wall, author, lecturer at New York University and contributor to *The American Perfumer*, arrived in New York September 20 on the



Miss Florence Wall in Gas Mask

Mauretania after spending several weeks abroad chiefly in England. It was Miss Wall's first vacation in seven years and her first trip to Europe in ten years. Accordingly much of her time was spent in renewing acquaintances on the continent, particularly in Antwerp, and in England where she visited H. Stanley Redgrove and other friends. While she was abroad war broke out and the manuscript for her

article, "Cosmetics a Fertile Field for Chemical Research," presented before the S. E. S. meeting in Boston during the week of September 11, was revised by her in a cellar during an air raid scare. The accompanying photograph shows Miss Wall bedecked with the latest cosmetic device for air raids.

▶ Mrs. Matilda R. Aubrey Schwahn, one of the founders of Aubrey Sisters, Inc., New York, N. Y., died in New York City September 22. She had been confined to the hospital for several months prior to her death. With her sister, Malinda Aubrey, the firm of Aubrey Sisters was started 35 years ago making a line of toilet preparations. The business succeeded almost from the start and a fair volume was done annually. Mrs. Schwahn is survived by a son, Bertram, and a daughter, Claire.

▶ Albert Delavigne of Roure Dupont, New York, N. Y., returned on the Manhattan September 30 and temporarily is attached to the French Embassy in Washington, D. C.

▶ Irving Zeluff has resigned as chemist for C. H. Stuart & Co., Newark, N. Y.

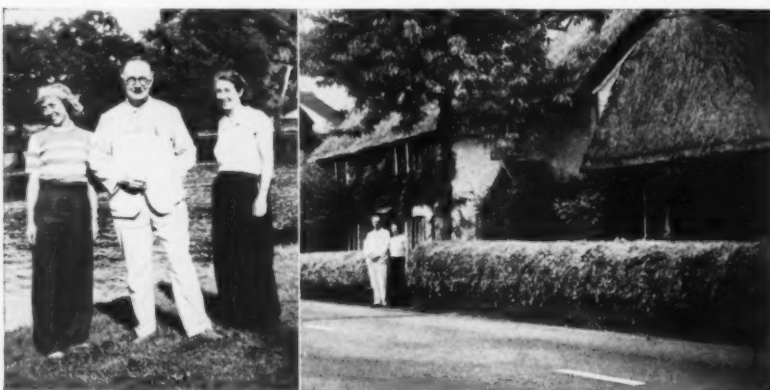
▶ Gerard J. Danco is receiving the congratulations of friends on the arrival of his second son in St. Johns Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 2.

▶ Edyth Thornton McLeod, who has just completed a restyling and promotional plan for Frances Denney, announces her resignation from Denney & Denney. Miss McLeod has just returned from Milwaukee, after conducting Fashion Week. A Beauty and Fashion Show was presented by Miss McLeod every afternoon for one week with an attendance of from 1000 to 1500 women at each performance.

▶ Ralph H. Auch, the engineer who contributes the interesting series of notes on Improving Production, is a profound believer in hobbies as a means of giving one greater contentment and greater peace of mind. His own home has never had a building trades artisan, plumber, painter or carpenter cross the threshold to do any work. Yet he has not become addicted to the point of owning any power tools.

▶ Sidney R. Mansfield has been appointed director of Polak & Schwarz, Ltd. of England. He has been associated with the English branch since it was started in 1926.

▶ Drew Drees, formerly vice president of Delettretz, Inc., has joined Antoine de Paris, Inc., New York, N. Y., as sales manager and has his headquarters in the new offices at 663 Fifth Ave.



Mr. Redgrove's Thatched Cottage; Thames River runs in front of cottage



TH. MUHLETHALER Co. LTD.

N Y O N (S W I T Z E R L A N D)

Mélanigène

the new, water-soluble ANTI-SUNBURN product for
CREAMS • SKIN - OIL - EMULSIONS • LOTIONS

It promotes the formation of the natural pigment, MELANINE, and the tanning of the skin, at the same time protecting the skin from harmful burning.

For detailed technical data and samples get in touch with

or Our Representative for
the Dominion of Canada

GERALD JOHNSON
J. M. SCHEAK & COMPANY
110 CHURCH ST., TORONTO

Our representatives for the United States

Orbis Products Corp.

215 PEARL STREET

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

**Chemist, factory manager,
perfumer, owner**

ANYONE INTERESTED IN COSMETICS WILL
FIND THIS BOOK A VALUABLE HELP.

Modern Cosmetics

By Francis Chilson . . . \$6.05 postpaid

This edition is virtually a new book—with considerable new material. Modern manufacturing processes described without unnecessary detail. Uses of new materials indicated. Many formulas given for all types of cosmetics except hair dyes.

64 chapters arranged under the following 16 sections: The Skin; Cosmetic Classification; Formulation, Production and Packaging of Cosmetic Powders; Creams and Pastes; Liquids; Make-Up Preparations; Manicure Preparations; Deodorants; Depilatories; Suntan Preparations; Eye Preparations; Miscellaneous Hair Preparations; Bath Preparations; Miscellaneous Cosmetics; Production and Equipment Data; Tables.

Over 70 cosmetic products described, with formulas and manufacturing discussions. Clearly and simply written. 564 pages . . . \$6.05 postpaid.

Order your copy today from **ROBBINS PUBLICATIONS BOOK SERVICE, 9 E. 38th St., New York City.**



THIS LABEL helps us fight cancer!

Thousands of anxious people, every year, are directed through New York City Cancer Committee courtesy cards to hospitals where their cases are diagnosed and treated . . . either free, or in proportion to their ability to pay.

Help save these lives! Your dollar will do this. In addition, you will receive a supply of Package Labels, and our Quarterly Review giving you the latest information on cancer.

NEW YORK CITY CANCER COMMITTEE

of the American Society for the Control of Cancer
130 East Sixty-sixth Street, New York, New York

For \$1 enclosed, please send me a supply of your Package Labels. I understand that in addition you will send me your Quarterly Review.

Name

Street

City..... State.....

Persons living outside New York City and Long Island may write for local information to headquarters: American Society for the Control of Cancer, 350 Madison Ave., N. Y.

NEWS and EVENTS

Cases Where Labeling Requirements May Extend Beyond Jan. 1

It has been pointed out that delay in putting some of the labeling provisions under the Federal Food, Drug & Cosmetic Act into effect may extend beyond January 1, 1940, in certain cases. For example, if the Secretary of Agriculture should find that some manufacturers have labels or packages bearing label statements which were made up before February 1, 1939, he may find that putting the law into effect 11 months later will cause undue hardship. In that case he can delay the effective date of the relevant provisions in the law until July 1, 1940.

New Restrictions for Concerns Which Repackage Powders, Etc.

It is no longer sufficient for a concern which purchases leading brands of perfumes and toilet articles which it repackages in smaller containers to merely state on the label that it is wholly independent of the manufacturer but it must also add that the repackaging is done "without authority or consent of (the leading brand manufacturer) who assumes no responsibility for contents." This was decided by the Circuit Court of Appeals for the third circuit in the case of *Bourjois v. Hermina Laboratories Inc.*

Hermina Laboratories Inc. was established by a man who operates a 5, 10 and 25 cent store in Linden, N. J. It repackaged Bourjois face powder in small containers with a label reading as follows: "Bourjois—Evening in Paris Face Powder repackaged by Hermina Laboratories wholly independent of Bourjois." The court held that Bourjois could insist as a minimum on the exact wording employed by Prestonettes Inc. when Judge Holmes of the U. S. Supreme Court laid down his famous decision in the *Prestonettes v. Coty* case. That label follows: "Prestonettes Inc., not connected with Coty, states that the contents are Coty's L'Origan independently rebottled in New York."

The essence of defendant's scheme is, the court said, the anomaly of buying dear and selling dearer. As a result the public must and does get less for its money by purchasing defendant's packages rather than complainant's. By the same token defendant's packages con-

tain less powder than packages sold for the same price by complainant's competitors. Accordingly defendant yields to an obvious temptation and has constructed his packages so that their spacious appearance belies the lack of abundance of their content. Furthermore, defendant is under a cognate temptation to tamper with quality as well as quantity. Every penny saved by inferior or hasty repackaging by adulteration or even by substitution is a penny gained. No wonder that the complainant objects to this method of placing its goods before the public. As long as it is employed, the reputation of a skinflint or worse is built up for the complainant among consumers. It is significant that the practice we have questioned has been considered objectionable in other countries.

Defendant buying plaintiff's goods and repacking with label carrying plaintiff's trade mark and stating that defendant is wholly independent of plaintiff must also add "without authority or consent of" (name of maker) "which assumes no responsibility for contents."

Additional Coal-Tar Colors for Cosmetics Approved

The Secretary of Agriculture has promulgated regulations under the new Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act amending the regulations promulgated on May 4 for the listing of coal-tar colors and certification of batches of such colors as are harmless and suitable for use in foods, drugs, and cosmetics.

The amendment adds 31 new coal-tar colors to the list of those already acceptable for certification. Of this number, 1 is a new food color; 14 are colors certifiable for use in drugs and cosmetics, and 16 for use only in externally applied drugs and cosmetics.

The regulations are based upon evidence submitted at a public hearing held on July 5 and 6 and will become effective immediately.

Since the promulgation by the Secretary on May 4 of the first regulations for certification of coal-tar colors, certificates have been issued for nearly 600 batches of coal-tar colors and mixtures. Batches have varied in size from about 10 pounds to 5,000 pounds. On the average the certificates have been issued within five days of the time the samples have been received.

Hearings on Proposed New York City Cosmetic Law

Hearings on a proposed food, drug and cosmetic law for New York City were begun by the city council September 28. The authority of the council to enact such legislation is under consideration by the corporation counsel of the city.

Retailers Take Action to Prevent Unjustified Prices

The department and specialty stores of the country through the National Retail Dry Goods Association, have set in motion machinery aimed at protecting the public from unjustified price advances.

Shaving Cream Manufacturer Enters Dry Shaver Field

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn., one of the better known shaving cream manufacturers, has just recently acquired exclusive distribution rights to the Roto-Shaver electric shaver.

French Brand Names for U. S. Perfumes Forbidden

Etablissements Rigaud, Inc., and E. Fougere & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., were ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing, through the use of the term "Paris," or "Paris, France," or any other terms indicative of foreign origin, that perfumes which are compounded in the United States are made in France. The country of origin of the various ingredients may be stated when immediately accompanied by an explanation that such products are made or compounded in the United States.

The order further forbids use of brand or trade names such as "Un Air Enbaumé," "Rigaud," "Igora," or any other foreign terms, to refer to perfumes made in the United States, without clearly stating that such products are of domestic origin. The companies also are to discontinue use of any French or other foreign terms to designate perfumes made or compounded in the United States, unless the English translation, or its equivalent, appears as conspicuously and in immediate conjunction therewith.

Joseph L. Stummer, B. Sc., Ph. D.

MANUFACTURING AND
CONSULTING CHEMIST

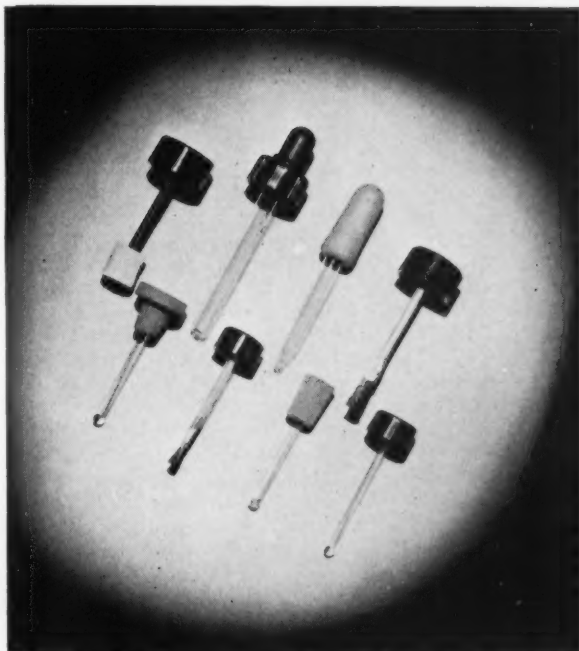
PERSONAL INSTRUCTION
GIVEN TO BUSY EXECUTIVES IN
THE MANUFACTURING PROCESSES
OF THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS
IN THE TOILET GOODS INDUSTRY

CONFIDENTIAL, NO CLASSES
BY APPOINTMENT ONLY

23 East 20th Street, New York City

Phone: ALgonquin 4-9895

APPLICATORS OF DISTINCTION



GLASS PRODUCTS COMPANY
VINELAND, NEW JERSEY



**we can offer
LIMITED QUANTITIES
of every known**

ESSENTIAL OIL

AROMATIC CHEMICAL

NATURAL FLOWER OIL

TERPENELESS

and

EXTRA CONCENTRATED ESSENTIAL OIL

FLORAL WATER

OLEO RESIN

BALSAM and GUM

**and Any Other
Perfume & Flavor Material**

Stuyvesant 9-2261-2

*Samples and prices gladly
furnished on request*

COMPAGNIE DUVAL
121-123 East 24th St., New York

Tax and Cosmetic Law Service Offered by DCAT to All Members

With its usual enterprise the Drug, Chemical & Allied Trades Section of the New York Board of Trade, 41 Park Row, New York, N. Y., is offering special tax assistance to its members.

In view of the arm's length amendments to the tax law, the service is especially timely. Each member is assured that his problem will be submitted to a broadly experienced tax accountant who has been operating in a similar capacity for a number of associations and also to a competent attorney who has specialized in this work.

Members may also submit any problem arising under the federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act or the new New York State Act for advice and interpretation.

In addition to its services, the Section supplies a bulletin service covering new laws, proposed legislation, rulings and decisions to all of its members. The cost of membership is \$50 per year.

Industrial Alcohol Institute to be Discontinued

The Industrial Alcohol Institute, Inc., will be dissolved not later than January 15, 1940, according to a resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting of its Board of Directors September 21, 1939. The Institute was organized February 20, 1926, and has cooperated since that date with scientific societies, trade organizations and others concerned in protecting and promoting the uses of industrial alcohol, ethyl and denatured, under Federal and State laws.

In the resolution the board praised particularly the services of Miss R. E. Boyce, executive secretary, and Captain James P. McGovern, general counsel. Miss Boyce is finishing her twelfth year with the Institute. Captain McGovern, who has been active in the industry for thirty-nine years and general counsel of the Institute since its organization, will continue the general practice of law in the Munsey Building, Washington, D. C.

8000 Beauticians Urged to Use Nationally Advertised Cosmetics

The convention of 8,000 beauty experts sponsored by the New York State Hairdressers and Cosmetologists Association, in New York, N. Y., September 25, heard the constant demand on the part of consumers for cheaper products blamed for conditions in the cosmetic and beauty field.

Homer F. Brooks, chemist of the W. F. Staub Chemical Co., Chicago, said that this demand had brought into the market cosmetics of an inferior or injurious nature. He said that the up-

right manufacturer had nothing to fear and advocated the use of nationally known brands of cosmetics by beauty shops.

James P. Kosta, of Dayton, Ohio, lecturing on "Diet and Its Effect on Skin and Scalp Disorders," said that there was a missing link between cosmeticians and the medical profession and that cosmeticians should be better acquainted with the ingredients of a balanced diet, which is necessary if external treatments are to be effective.

He said that particularly in the case of adolescents beauty treatments were being given while nothing was being done about putting the customer on a proper diet, which would make it possible for the beautician to be of real assistance.

Would Grow Flowers and Extract Essential Oils in U. S.

The establishment of numerous flower plantations throughout the United States in locations scientifically selected for each particular

species, to grow flowers from which essential oils may be extracted has been revived in view of a situation that might be brought about by the war.



John Klochkov

John V. Klochkov, formerly assistant professor of chemistry at the Empress

Katherine Institute, Leningrad, and later chief chemist for the Rajah Perfumery Co., Seattle, Wash., made the proposal and also suggested the establishment of an institute to teach the science of producing flowers and the most effective methods for extracting various essential oils. The proposal was taken under consideration by the Farm Chemurgic Council, Dearborn, Mich.

The original suggestion proposed that 50,000 acres of selected land be obtained for flower propagation divided among the following states: Florida, Texas, California, Oregon and Washington. The major portions would be operated by farmers, specially trained by the institute. Unused patches of land, suitable for growing some particular species of flower, could thus be used. Farmers would then dispose of their flower crops to factories where the essential oil would be extracted or in some cases they could do that themselves.

Los Angeles County, Cal., and the W. P. A. endeavored to carry out the idea some years ago but a sought-for appropriation was not granted. Then the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce

prevailed upon the College of Agriculture to undertake some work in this field in connection with the joint study which it entered into with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, having to do with the growth of plants under hillculture methods. The Chamber of Commerce has advised that it is deeply interested in the subject and wishes to follow up any constructive leads. The present need, it points out, is for additional studies to determine what plants might be suited for climatic and soil conditions in California and also the economic factors involved.

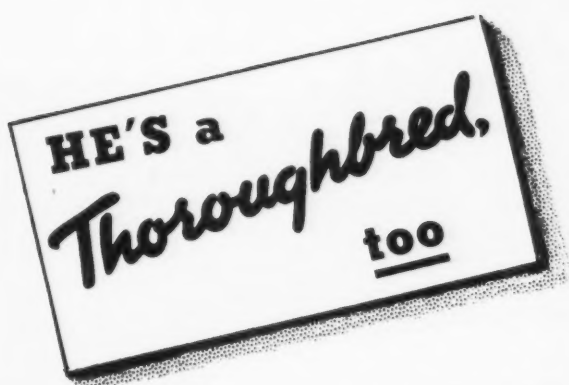
The purpose back of the suggestion to grow flowers in America is, according to its sponsors, to afford a new source of revenue to American farmers; to enable them to employ unused patches of land that otherwise would be idle; and to develop a new industry in the United States.

Cosmetic Chemistry Boosted in Britain

H. S. Redgrove's paper on "The Trend of Progress in Cosmetics" contributed to the Symposium of The Society of Chemical Industry, held at Exeter (Devonshire) recently has given cosmetic chemistry a tremendous boost in Great Britain. Of all papers contributed to the Symposium, which covered many fields of industrial chemistry, Mr. Redgrove's received the widest publicity in the daily press, and provoked the most interesting discussion. A matter which appears to have aroused much public attention is Mr. Redgrove's suggestion that controlled experiments should be conducted on a large number of subjects to determine the merits, if any, of beauty creams claimed to have a definitely beneficial action on the skin. Interest in lipsticks was anticipated, and a woman speaker emphasized the need of women being taught how to use lipstick properly, to enhance their individuality and not to obscure it, with which suggestion Mr. Redgrove, in his reply, agreed. In reply to another speaker who made a sweeping denunciation of dyes of the "para" type, he pointed out that only a small percentage of folk were allergic to *para*-phenylene-diamine and related substances. The dyes gave excellent results esthetically. They can be used, but with care, and only after preliminary tests have been made. Another speaker stated that legislation in Canada now required manufacturers of cosmetics to reveal the formulae on their packs. Mr. Redgrove said he considered this was going too far; but he regretted the growing practice of manufacturers of raw products selling these to cosmetic manufacturers without revealing their chemical constitution.



RAINSLEY



This fellow is a truck horse—but he's as much a thoroughbred as any Derby winner. The difference is not in quality but in type—in being bred and trained for a specific job.

Goldschmidt emulsifiers are like that, too. Alike in quality, but each formulated and prepared to do its own particular work best.

For a thoroughbred product, pick the RIGHT emulsifier: TEGIN for greaseless creams, PROTEGIN for oily creams, TEGACID for deodorant creams.

Th. Goldschmidt Corp.
153 WAVERLY PLACE • NEW YORK
Representatives and Warehouse Stocks in Principal Cities

BAGAROFF FRERES'

Otto of Rose
THE BEST KNOWN BRAND

Proven dependable purity . . .
unsurpassable quality. Distilled
in Bulgaria's chief rose district.

NOW AVAILABLE

Original packages of 8, 16, 32,
50, and 100 ounces.

BAGAROFF FRERES
SOFIA, BULGARIA

Established 1881

New York: 277 Livingston St.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Telephone: TRIangle 5-0388

CHECKS ON EVERY QUALITY POINT! SHEROLATUM

THE IMPROVED PETROLATUM, U.S.P.

- ✓ Every ounce smooth long-fibred straight run
Pennsylvania stock
- ✓ Every ounce odorless, tasteless, safe against
rancidity
- ✓ Every ounce super-filtered, free from sulphur com-
pounds and other impurities

That's why SHEROLATUM is the ideal Petrolatum for
better cosmetic and pharmaceutical preparations

Economize, too, with—

MEDICOL OILS U.S.P.

RAMOL OILS U.S.P.

TECHNICAL WHITE OILS

KREMOL AND BRILLLOL BRILLIANTINES

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS!

*Sherolatum in lithographed tins
makes a profitable resale item.*

SHERWOOD PETROLEUM COMPANY, Inc.

Refiners of American Medicinal and Technical White Mineral Oils,
and U.S.P. and Technical Petrolatums

Englewood

New Jersey

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE NATION

Effort Being Made to Keep Down Prices of Supplies

Following the symposium on the effect of the war on the toilet preparations, soap, flavoring extract and allied industries published in the last issue, a number of leading houses in the various branches of the supply field were invited to contribute their views. Some of these follow:

COLLAPSIBLE TUBES

H. S. Darlington, president, A. H. Wirz, Inc.—The effect of the present European war on the collapsible tube industry in general should not be serious or disturbing once we are past the early, unsettled conditions as a result of a temporarily hysterical condition in the tin market. We feel that the factors that determine the cost of production, aside from the cost of metal, are naturally going to tend toward a moderate increase in cost in sympathy with the general tendency of all commodities and manufactured articles, but we do not anticipate any substantial increase in the cost of collapsible tubes in general. Due to the assurance of ample supplies of tin in the future we can see no sound reason to expect any substantial increase in the cost of this metal.

COSMETIC COLORS

S. H. Ebert, secretary, Interstate Color Co., Inc.—While there are increases in prices of raw materials used in the manufacture of dyestuffs and there is quite likely to be an increase in prices soon after the first of the year, it is our opinion that present prices established on certified D & C, D & C and Ext. D & C colors will not be increased unless there should be an abnormal increase in the price of raw materials. There are no foreign colors used in connection with the certified colors and therefore there should be no interruption in stocks of any kind. On our own part we will not increase prices to the trade unless there should be an abnormal increase in the price of raw materials.

ESSENTIAL OILS AND RAW MATERIALS

F. H. Leonhardt, president, Fritzsche Brothers, Inc.—The outbreak of hostilities in Europe has caused a sudden and violent disruption of world commerce. It has unexpectedly interrupted the orderly flow of merchandise on which we depend for the effective servicing of our customers and the fulfillment of contract obligations.

There has resulted an epidemic of attempted forward buying frequently out of all proportion to normal needs thus aggravating the situation through creation of shortages and increase of prices against the buyers' interest.

Conditions force us to price all orders individually as received and not on a basis of established schedules or previous purchases. Quantities must be scaled down to accord with the condition of our stocks and in general all quotations can be made only for spot delivery.

Naturally the trend of all prices is upward. We will do everything humanly possible to keep advances to a minimum and will be as quick to lower prices when conditions permit. Many commodities in our line have been under-priced for many years and new prices frequently represent only a return to normal levels.

We feel confident that full cooperation between buyer and seller during this emergency will prove of mutual interest and hasten the return to more normal conditions of price and supply.

PETROLATUM AND WHITE OIL

Harold H. Sherwood, president, Sherwood Petroleum Co.—Petrolatum raw stocks have tripled in price. We have withdrawn all prices. Petrolatum is an important war product and the United States produces about 96 per cent of the world's production. In white mineral oils raw stocks have advanced sharply. We have withdrawn all prices temporarily except for small lots. The recent advance in petrolatum and white oil prices is the sharpest that I have ever seen which covers a period of thirty years.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

C. E. Schaeffer, Stokes & Smith Co.—During the past few weeks there has been quite a buying wave of machinery and equipment for the toilet preparations and its allied industries. We have received a number of orders which had been pending for a long while and it seems that everyone is anxious to buy. This, of course, means that there will be longer deliveries even on our standard machines and the other machines which have to be built to order. Some deliveries are being promised for five to six months time. As to prices, we are not anxious to raise prices, but the suppliers of various material and commodities seem to have no hesitancy in raising prices without much notice. Of course, in most of the machinery, material is the smallest proportion of the cost—labor being the highest. Under the present conditions, however, we will have to quote longer deliveries and we feel that the quotations should be made for acceptance within a certain time.

Cosmetic Sales in Latin America Total \$6,000,000

Total imports of cosmetics into Latin America including soap, according to figures supplied by

the Chemical Division of the Dept. of Commerce, total \$6,000,000. The United States supplies \$3,000,000 of this; France, \$2,000,000; Great Britain, \$500,000; and Germany \$200,000.

Soda Water Flavor Meeting In San Francisco, October 31

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors will be held at the Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco, Cal., October 31. Among the matters to be given consideration will be the proper labeling of soda water flavors and finished beverages.

Cultivation of Lavender Begun in Denmark by Ilka

Systematic lavender growing on an industrial scale has been introduced in Denmark by the Danish combine Ilka manufacturers of toilet preparations. An area of about 140,000 sq. ft. is under cultivation near Copenhagen. The lavender oil is said to have a high ester content.

Los Angeles Soap Co. Introduces Sierra Pine Soap

The Los Angeles Soap Co., Los Angeles, Cal., is introducing in California retail outlets a new toilet soap product with fragrant pine oils, Sierra Pine Soap.

Advertising Should be Last Item to Cut Says Babson

Advertising is to mass distribution what the machine is to production, according to Roger Babson's analysis. Right now it deserves a good share of credit for the comparatively excellent volume of retail trade. Merchants and manufacturers cannot move goods unless customers know about them. Advertising is the last item to cut in your sales budget.

New Gum Rosin Announced by Chemistry Bureau

A new noncrystallizing gum rosin is announced by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is a natural rosin from southern pine gum, which does not crystallize in ordinary usage.

Russians Use Fountains For Perfuming

Following the idea originated by A. L. van Ameringen at the New York World's Fair, fountains have been placed in the Agricultural Exhibition in Moscow, U.S.S.R., to give fragrance by means of the injection of perfume into the fountain spray. The underlying purpose is to make Russian women perfume conscious.

The American Perfumer

VELIZAR BAGAROFF • OTTO of ROSE

Velizar Bagaroff Otto of Rose is again available in all markets under his own label.
This quality product is especially worthy of your consideration.

Sole Agents for the United States: W. J. BUSH & CO., Inc., New York

Sole Agents for Canada: W. J. BUSH & CO. (Canada) Ltd., Montreal, Canada

OIL LAVENDER ALTITUDE

It costs more than inferior oils; — it's real Lavender.

Selected from the finest producing regions, representing the highest standard in quality, odor, uniformity.

"The Oldest Essence Distillers"

W. J. BUSH & CO.

INCORPORATED

NEW YORK, N. Y.

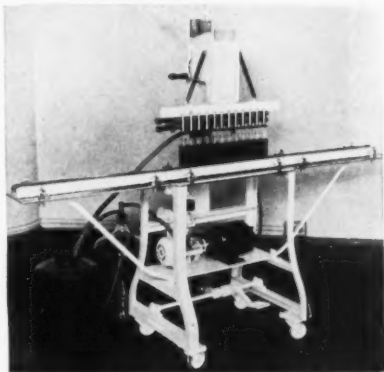
LONDON

• MITCHAM

• MESSINA

• GRASSE

INSTANT SUCCESS



HAS GREETED THE NEWLY PERFECTED

ERTEL semi-automatic VACUUM BOTTLE FILLER for perfumes, nail polishes and other light liquids packed in small bottles.

Many leading companies are already using it—to fill small bottles FASTER, EASIER, CHEAPER—while one large company has already ordered additional machines.

Has these 5 efficiency-plus features:

1. You can fill 8, 10 or 12 bottles simultaneously. Foot pedal con-

nects spouts and bottles.

2. Flexible—hand lever lowers and raises spouts to coincide with size of bottles.

3. Automatically oiled pump fills bottles at rate of 3 to 3½ gallons per minute.

4. Small floor space. Conveyor arms fold up when not in use.

5. All parts coming in contact with the liquid can be furnished in metal suitable for your products, such as stainless steel or bronze nickel plated.

Write today for details!

ERTEL ENGINEERING CORP.

Manufacturers and Designers of Liquid Handling Equipment

DEPT. F • 120 E. 16th ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

ESSENTIAL OILS **DREYER** AROMATIC CHEMICALS

P. R. DREYER INC.

119 WEST 19TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

SPOT STOCKS

*essential oils
aromatic chemicals*

With market conditions as they now exist, P. R. Dreyer, Inc. is making every effort to supply its customers and friends with their requirements. Although there is a scarcity of some items and a few are unobtainable, we are fortunate in having Spot Stocks available on most materials.

Send inquiries for your immediate requirements and we will quote you our best prices.

FLOWER OILS • PERFUME SPECIALTIES

Exclusive Claims for Chipso Abandoned by Procter & Gamble

The Procter & Gamble Co. has stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission that it will cease representing that its product "Chipso" is safer for the hands than all other laundry soaps or, without justifiable qualification, that it is as safe for the hands as toilet soap; that the detergent action of "Chipso" is substantially different from that of all other soaps; that it is the only soap producing "shampoo" action or employing a "suction" principle, or that either of such actions is new.

The company further agreed to cease representing that "Chipso" is unqualifiedly safe for all materials; that it will never weaken threads, or that "Chipso" in and of itself, protects the clothes from washtub wear and tear. Other representations to be discontinued are that laboratory tests establish "Chipso" as being superior to every other packaged soap for restoring whiteness to clothing, or that "Chipso" is made for any particular locality, when such is not a fact.

Merck & Co. American Concern Not on British Blacklist

In a recent dispatch from London, published in a number of American newspapers, it was stated that several hundred foreign concerns had been placed on a "blacklist" by the British government. One of the concerns mentioned in the dispatch was "the Merck Chemical Company." Subsequent publication of the official list in full disclosed that the company referred to was "Casa Chimica Merck" of Brazil, and "Merck Quimica Argentina" of Argentine, South America.

To avoid any possible confusion in the minds of the American public, and to prevent any injustice being done, it is pointed out that the British government list did not refer to the firm of Merck & Co., Inc., manufacturing chemists, of Rahway, N. J., or Merck & Co. Ltd. of Montreal, Canada, regardless of the similarity of names.

Commenting on this situation, George W. Merck, president of Merck & Co., Inc., stated that the Rahway concern is an American company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey; that its officers and directors are American citizens; that more than 99½ per cent of its stock is owned by approximately a thousand people in all walks of life, residing in the United States and Canada; that the company has no corporate connection with any concern outside of the United States with the exception of its wholly-owned Canadian subsidiary, Merck & Co., Ltd. of Montreal; and that no foreign concern has any interest in Merck & Co., Inc. The

company employs about 1600 people and its plants are located in Rahway, Philadelphia and St. Louis, with a branch office and warehouse in New York.

New York State Drug Regulations Out October 15

Regulations for the enforcement of the New York state drug law which went into effect September 1 will be issued by the Board of Pharmacy about October 15.

Group to Meet in Washington Nov. 15 on Latin American Trade

An inter-American consultative, economic and financial committee, whose purpose is to help U. S. business men to develop trade in Latin-America, is to meet in Washington about November 15. Credits, shipping facilities, the removal of trade deterrents such as excessive freight and insurance rates, surpluses, tariffs, etc., will be considered.

Bauer & Black Hand Lotion Claims Attacked by F.T.C.

The Kendall Co., trading as Bauer & Black, Chicago, Ill., was charged, in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission, that it represented by means of periodical and radio advertisements that its Velure Lotion is a new and scientific discovery which, when applied to the hands, acts more quickly in softening and beautifying the skin than its competitors' products; that its preparation in all instances penetrates the skin and leaves no artificial coating or stickiness thereon; that it conserves and supplements the natural oils of the skin; that it has a bleaching or whitening effect and makes hands several shades lighter, and that it is more economical and effective in use than competitive hand lotions.

Parasitic Infection Not Cause of All Skin Ailments

In a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission, against J. C. Johnson, trading as Johnson's Lixolene Co., San Diego, Cal., it is alleged that Johnson represented his preparation as being a safe skin remedy, a reliable compound, an effective antiseptic, and a powerful germicide, and as an effective remedy or cure for eczema, acne, ringworm, psoriasis, dandruff, poison ivy, seborrhea or alopecia, when such were not the facts.

The claims that all eczemas and other diseases of the skin are caused by parasitic infection and should be treated by the local application of a mild germicide such as "Johnson's Lixolene," are

alleged to be misleading. The complaint points out that not all skin ailments are caused by parasitic infection, many being the result of allergic conditions, and require treatment by a competent physician.

Representations that he is a physician and that he has a recognized standing and reputation as a dermatologist or chemist, were also alleged to be misleading, as he is not a physician.

Advertisements Must Indicate Product's Harmful Effect

Mary Eloise Gauss, trading as Sprague-Kitchen & Co., Chicago, Ill., was ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to discontinue representations in advertisements that "Graolene" is not a dye or is other than a dye; will cause gray hair to change color without dyeing the hair; will restore the original or natural color to gray hair; will supply to the hair shaft the materials in which gray hair is deficient, or will cause the scalp, the hair or the roots of the hair to be normal or healthy.

The order also forbids the dissemination of advertisements which fail to reveal that the use of "Graolene" may produce a harmful effect particularly in the event that it is applied to skin on which there are lesions which have broken it.

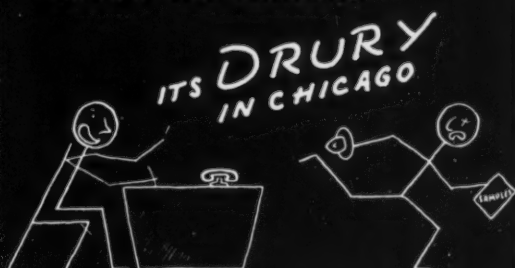
Lead and Sulphur Dye for Pomade for Hair Under Attack

In a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission, Rose Heifler and Fred Jackson, trading as Heifler and Jackson, Brooklyn, N. Y., were charged with disseminating misleading representations in the sale of "Morgan's Pomade."

According to the complaint, the concern represented that their preparation is not a tint or dye; that its use causes gray hair to change its color without dyeing and will restore the original natural color to gray hair, and supplies to the hair shaft the materials in which gray hair is deficient, when such are not the facts. The concern was further alleged to have falsely represented that the use of their preparation will prevent the hair from falling out; that "Morgan's Pomade" penetrates to the roots of the hair and nourishes the hair, and that it is a competent and effective cure, preventive, or remedy for dandruff. The complaint says that "Morgan's Pomade" is a lead and sulphur dye and only artificially dyes the exterior of the hair.

The concern's advertisements are also misleading, the complaint continues, in that they fail to reveal that their preparation may be injurious to health when applied to the scalp.

AW! G'WAN . . . TRY TO
SELL SOMEONE ELSE . .
I'DONE QUIT SHOPPING
AROUND FOR RAW MAT-
ERIALS . . . 'CAUSE I'VE
FOUND A HOUSE THAT
ALWAYS DELIVERS THE
BEST OF WHATEVER I
NEED AT PRICES THAT
DON'T MAKE ME FOLD UP
. AND I'LL
SHOUT THE NAME!!



EVERYTHING about
The Gotham bespeaks
gracious living—its spacious
rooms, its atmosphere of
good taste, its superb cui-
sine . . . Elegance is appar-
ent; economy not forgotten.

Under the same
Management as
The Drake
CHICAGO
The Blackstone
CHICAGO
The Evanshire
EVANSTON, ILL.
The Town House
LOS ANGELES
A. S. Kirkeby
Managing Director

The Gotham

Fifth Avenue at 55th Street · NEW YORK CITY

COLTON SCORES AGAIN!

when at the New York

World's Fair see the

COLTON

automatic

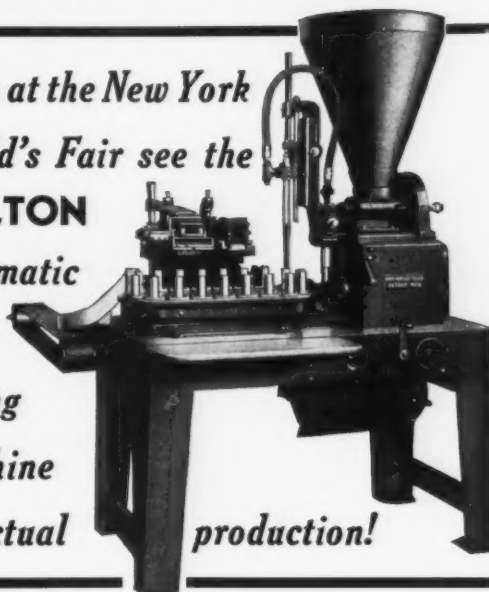
tube

filling

machine

in actual

production!



As in the Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago, the Colton Automatic Tube Filling Machine was chosen for the New York World's Fair—for its fine appearance and for its dependability in showing off the production of tube products to visitors from all over the world.

In the Hall of Pharmacy, near the Trylon and Perisphere, is located the exhibit of the Pepsodent Company of Chicago where the manufacture of Pepsodent Tooth Paste is in regular production. There you will see the Colton No. 17 Tube Filling, Closing and Crimping Machine in operation. It is shown functioning with the standard Colton Clip-less Closure.

You are cordially invited to see this machine in production. Note its fine appearance and smooth performance and the quality of work in the finished product.

Colton stands first with our customers—when they wish to make a big "show" as well as when they want economical production behind closed doors in their plants. You, too, will find it the perfect choice for day in and day out dependable production in making a beautifully finished product.

A sample tube and full details on the simpler, faster Colton will be gladly sent you. Why not write today?

ARTHUR COLTON CO.

2606 Jefferson Ave. East
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Advertising Must Reveal Ammoniated Mercury in Preparation

The Dearborn Supply Co., Chicago, Ill., was ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing that "Mercolized Wax" absorbs surface skin, surface discolorations, or removes coarseness, blackheads, freckles or sunburn, or softens the skin, and to discontinue advertisements which fail to reveal that "Mercolized Wax" contains ammoniated mercury or that its use by some persons under certain conditions may produce injurious effects.

The order further forbids representations that "Palker-Belmont Beauty Cream" is a skillful or scientific blend of creams; that "Saxolite Astringent" is a skin tonic or smooths out wrinkles or age lines; that "Powdered Tarkroot," when used as a beauty mask, will revive or refresh a fatigued or drooping face more quickly or completely than other similar products; and that "Phelactine" is different from, or quicker and simpler to use than other hair removers.

Cannot Claim Bust Developer Will Enlarge the Bust

Mme. Nell E. Anderson, Los Angeles, Calif., has stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission that she will cease using the term "Bust Developing Cream" in designating her cosmetic preparation, and will cease representing that the use of her commodity, "Mme. Anderson's Bust Developing Cream," for massaging in conjunction with prescribed muscular exercise or in any other manner, will enlarge the bust.

Toilet Cream Containing Milk Not Patentable

Two interesting points, one on patentability and the other on unfair competition were decided in *Hall v. Duart Sales Co. Ltd.* by the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

The plaintiff owned a patent for a massage and cleansing cream containing milk and a method for preparing it. She charged that the defendants had infringed her patent and had been guilty of unfair competition in advertising that a face cream made by them was the only cream containing milk.

The court held that the patent was invalid as a patentable thing that is new must be useful and in this case the court found that the lack of utility was evident. If the addition of milk to the face cream did actually have the effect of whitening or otherwise beautifying the skin it would be useful; but the court found that it did nothing.

The court also dismissed the charge

of unfair competition on the ground that there were neither allegations nor proof that there were not other face creams on the market containing milk. The plaintiff, the court held, was not damaged by advertisements of the defendants that their product was the first and only facial cream containing milk as customers desiring such a cream might have gone to others rather than to the plaintiff. A private action to recover damages for a public wrong will lie only where the plaintiff has sustained injury differing in kind from that of the public generally.

Cosmetic Credit Men Resume Monthly Meetings in New York

The Drug, Cosmetic & Chemical Credit Men's Assn. held its first meeting of the fall season at Schrafft's New York, N. Y., on the evening of September 21. Edwin P. Agnew, chairman, presided. There was a good attendance and a considerable number of accounts were discussed.

Fritzsch Executive and Wife Return from Europe

Among the 1746 passengers arriving in New York on September 18 aboard the crowded United States liner *Washington* were W. A. R.



W. A. R. Welcke

Welcke were awaiting their scheduled embarkation to the United States aboard the *Conte di Savoia* when only one hour before sailing time, notice was given that the sailing had been cancelled. With thousands of other Americans similarly stranded, and with no immediate passenger accommodations available, it was some weeks before return passage aboard the *Washington* from Southampton could be negotiated.

During their enforced stay and subsequent journey from Le Havre to Southampton they saw a nation transformed suddenly to the needs and conditions of war—the mobilization of men and materials, troop movements, nightly blackouts, etc.

The trip home, apart from the cramped conditions and necessarily curtailed activities aboard ship, was without incident. It was a smooth, pleasant journey throughout, but the

pleasantest moment of all, according to Mr. Welcke, was when they set foot once more on American soil.

Studying Sodium Perborate Effect in Dentifrices

The Food and Drug Administration is studying the effect of perborate of soda in dentifrices as a result of numerous requests for instructions on labeling it as an ingredient. In some cases it is felt that perborate of soda may be the cause of injury to mucous membrane. If so its use would require a warning statement on the label. The results of the study will be made available as soon as completed.

Whale Oil Tax in Force May Get Relief in January

Joint resolution 347 amending sec. 601 of the Revenue Act of 1938, which would have prevented the imposition of high import taxes on whale oil for five years on any American company with foreign killer ships, was not passed by Congress in the closing days of the session. It will probably be reintroduced when Congress convenes in January. The soap industry is one of the largest consumers of whale oil.

Course in Advertising for Women in New York City

The survey of advertising course offered by Advertising Women of New York, Inc., begins October 23. Details about it may be had from Miss Dorothea C. Brennan, 47 W. 34th St., New York, N. Y.

BIMS to Hold Final Meeting October 9—Prize Winners

The BIMS September Golf Tournament was held at White Beeches, Haworth, N. J., September 14, and it turned out to be just like the good fellowship affairs held by this group years ago.

Perfect weather, a good dinner and a happy crowd made the day one to be long remembered.

Nineteen prize winners went home happy, and Chairman Martin Schultes has indicated that at the final affair, to be held at Lakeville, L. I., on October 19, the prizes will be doubled, with individual prizes for every proficient effort in golf as well as good fellowship.

Prize winners were: William W. Neilson, H. Whitaker, Herman Reinhardt, James B. Walker, E. A. Bush, Kent S. Upham, C. R. Keeley, Harry G. Griffiths, Paul Miller, C. C. Bryan, Frank L. Kiernan, Peter L. Forsman, L. E. Schultes, George E. Esslinger, Frank Mahr, F. A. Webster, Joseph F. Kelly, H. Ambrose and Augustus H. Bergmann.

M·W· PARSONS

I M P O R T S

AND

PLYMOUTH ORGANIC LABORATORIES · INC ·

TELEPHONE BEEKMAN 3-3156-3162
CABLE ADDRESS PARSONOILS NEW YORK

59 BEEKMAN STREET
NEW YORK · N · Y · U · S · A

PLYMOUTH ZINC STEARATE U.S.P.

Constant improvements made by us as manufacturers of all of the Stearates over a period of twenty-five years have led to the final development of PLYMOUTH ZINC STEARATE SPECIAL "A" grade. This new product is a particularly white, smooth, light, fluffy and ODORLESS material, representing the finest Zinc Stearate which can be made. In addition to having no odor it will not develop offensive odors if kept for a prolonged period. You are sure that the original odor you give to your face powder will be the same a year from its manufacture if you use PLYMOUTH ZINC STEARATE U.S.P. SPECIAL "A." It is practically free of Zinc Oleate.

We also manufacture a superlative grade of PLYMOUTH MAGNESIUM STEARATE.

A complete line of Cosmetic Raw Materials

Take a "TIP"
On a Top Finger Nail Enamel

LACQUERS NAIL ENAMELS

CHECK ON

29 POINTS OF QUALITY

Write today for the complete story on Lacquers quality points.

LACQUERS Inc.
ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY

October, 1939

Made from the world's finest
crude beeswax.
Chemically tested for quality and
purity.
Bleached by sun and air—nature's
own method.

BEEHIVE BRAND
Beeswax

And because of its superior quality
you can use less and still get a
finer finished product. Guaranteed
pure...guaranteed always the same.

Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc.
Established 1853
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

Spermaceti Ceresine Yellow Beeswax
Composition Waxes Red Oil Hydriatear
Stearic Acid

103

War Giving Big Filp to British Cosmetic Industry

At the moment of writing, September 22, it is difficult to predict what will be the ultimate effect of the war on the perfumery and cosmetics trade in Great Britain, writes H. Stanley Redgrove. In a sense, the war, as yet, has hardly touched that country: in another sense it has, largely as a result of the blackout and of the evacuations from London and other industrial cities, produced a total upheaval of the social life of the country.

The war finds the industry in Great Britain in a very different position from that in which it occupied at the outbreak of the previous European War. In 1914, the perfumery and cosmetics industry was a small and insignificant one. Most English women powdered their noses, but, outside theatrical circles, the use of other cosmetics was considered not to be "correct." Perfumes were mainly imported from France.

The war changed all that. Women became cosmetic-conscious, and an enormous filp was given to the industry, which may be said to date its rise to prosperity from the end of the war.

Today, although Great Britain has necessarily to import many of its needed essential oils and floral absolutes from abroad, British firms are now manufacturing a very large range of synthetics. And more recently, the manufacture of emulsifying agents and other basic cosmetic materials has much increased in that country. Imports from Germany have become quite unimportant. France, Switzerland and Holland occupy far more important positions than Germany as countries supplying to Great Britain cosmetic and perfumery raw materials which she does not produce for herself.

Of course, it is possible that British factories may have to turn their attention to the production of war material, in which event Great Britain will become increasingly dependent on imported raw materials for use in the manufacture of perfumes and cosmetics. If this should prove the case, there may be an increasing demand here for those of American manufacture.

Just before the outbreak of war, beauty shops and hair-dressing establishments in London reported a considerable increase in business. Women were anxious to have a "perm," before war broke out. The permed head is easier to look after; moreover, they all wanted to look their best. There was increased buying of cosmetics against a possible rise.

Actually, a rise has taken place in

some cases; but it is only a small one (5 per cent).

An amusing story comes from Paris. During an air-raid warning, women in air-raid shelters objected to the wardens putting on the lights, as they were not properly made up. It is said that the shelters have now been provided with make-up boxes. London, to the best of my knowledge, has not yet followed this example.

An enterprising French firm, I learn, has placed on the market an air-raid compact designed to hold a small first-aid kit, tiny pocket torch, powder and lipstick. The appearance of a similar article on the London markets may be anticipated.

Fritzsche Bros. Discontinue Price Lists Temporarily

Because of the epidemic of buying and the irregular market conditions arising out of the European war, Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, N. Y., announces that it will temporarily discontinue the issuance of price lists.

All orders are being individually priced as they are received and all quotations given for spot delivery. Quantities are being scaled down to accord with the company's stocks.

Middle West Cosmetic Associations Meet for Golf

Members of the Allied Drug and Cosmetic Assn. of Mich., the Chicago Drug and Chemical Assn. and the Chicago Soap Perfumery and Extract Assn. met at the Birmingham Golf and Country Club, Birmingham, Mich., September 15, for their annual golf tournament and dinner.

The Chicago group won the tournament and the trophy was presented to

Elmer Smith of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., president of the Chicago Drug and Chemical Assn., at the dinner by Donald Melville of the Frank W. Kerr Co., president of the Allied Drug & Cosmetic Assn.

Among the winners were: J. Walmesley, Monsanto Chemical Co.; William R. Nay, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works; Mr. Melville; William White, C. F. Jamieson Co.; H. S. Lyon, F. Snyder, M. May, J. T. Jones, C. L. Droch, R. Hereford, and Ray Norris.

Associated Drug Chain Elects Officers

At the annual meeting of the Associated Chain Drug Stores, held at the Hotel Biltmore, New York, N. Y., September 19, S. J. Besthoff, Jr., of Katz & Besthoff, Ltd., New Orleans, La., was elected president of the association, W. C. Watt of Liggett Drug Co., vice-president, and F. J. L. Griffiths, secretary-treasurer.

Scandia Cosmetic Corp. Takes Larger Quarters

The Scandia Cosmetic Corp. has moved to larger quarters at 112 East 55th St., New York, N. Y., where the company will occupy 3500 sq. ft.

The change was necessary in view of increased demand for its line of cosmetics introduced here about a year ago.

Drug Selling Course At Columbia University

An evening course in the merchandising of drug products was begun on October 2 at Columbia University, Room 509, School of Business Bldg., New York, N. Y., under the direction of Dr. Paul C. Olsen. Dr. Olsen will give lectures every Monday evening at 7.30 until January 29 on the principles and methods used in profitable distribution of drug items.

BIMS of Boston Have Second Record Golf Meeting

The second golf tournament and dinner of the BIMS of Boston, at the Charles River Country Club, Newton Center, Mass., September 21, was another decided success.

Robert C. Kelly, chairman, reports that forty-three members and guests were present.

The grand prize was won by H. B. Hawk. Other prize winners were: Martin Schultes, Joe Cunningham, Lew Zollinger, Clare Trombley, Roy Schaberg, Bob Kelly, Jack McGlennon, Fred Webster, Frank Langlois.

The next party of the BIMS of Boston will be a Christmas party, details of which will be announced later.



Barbara and Gloria Brewster, the attractive young twin actresses who appear in the 20th Century-Fox motion picture, *The Rains Came*, are shown above opening a bottle of their favorite perfume, Schiaparelli's "Shocking".

STANDARD SYNTHETICS



From FRANCE

● We have in stock some of the finest modern French type perfumes, imported direct and made from true natural oils, among them . . .

CINQUAL #976, \$95 lb. BOUQUET #3419, \$40 lb. AMOUROUSA, #2394, \$90 lb. STAR #2519, \$40 lb.

We carry a general line of perfume bases for every purpose, from straight florals and bouquets to sophisticated odours of the modern type. Due to rising cost of raw materials, however, we urge early buying.

Tell us what odours at what price ranges you are interested in, and we shall gladly send suggestions, samples, immediate quotations. Don't delay your orders!

STANDARD SYNTHETICS CO

39 West 32nd Street, New York, N. Y.



YOU'LL *break* YOUR BEST SALES RECORD WITH

**KELTON
I-MADE LIPSTICKS**

Kelton lipsticks are better repeat-sellers everywhere

- more lustrous, longer lasting. ● combine magnetic consumer-appeal with purse-popular price.
- available in any texture, in over 100 fast-selling shades. ● produced in strict compliance with the spirit and letter of all existing legal regulations.
- merchandised under private brand labels *only*.
- insured against product liability. Write for complete details today. Other Kelton Better Repeat-Selling Products Include: Rouge, Eye Shadow, Mascara, Powder, Cream Rouge.

Kelton Cosmetic Co.

43 WEST 27th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

West Coast Representative:
Herman Schlobohm Co., 819 Santee Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

Makers of Private Brands Exclusively
Our Only Trademark Is the Quality of Our Service

CUSTOMERS CAN TELL THE DIFFERENCE . . .



Between Bath Crystals that SOFTEN the water and those that don't!

If your bath crystal leaves the customer's skin sticky and rough . . . if the crystal doesn't dissolve in the water . . . *you've only made a one time sale!*

Snowflake leaves the customer's skin soft, smooth and fresh. That's because Snowflake is an actual water softener . . . a delicate, crystalline sodium sesquicarbonate that in itself is an excellent cleanser. It dissolves in an instant after it hits the water . . . and adds to the cleansing value of the soap.

You can boast of the beauty of Snowflake as a bath crystal because it "dresses up" smartly in colors and perfumes and *Snowflake can be sold at a price that will bring repeat business!* Fill in the coupon today for full information on Solvay Snowflake Crystals.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION

*Alkalies and Chemical Products Manufactured by
The Solvay Process Company*

40 RECTOR STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

SOLVAY

Snowflake Crystals

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION, 40 Rector Street, New York, N. Y.

Please send me a copy of the Solvay Products Book.

Name _____

Firm _____

Address _____ State _____

City _____

AA-1039

OBITUARIES

Elmo Pell Helmbold

Elmo Pell Helmbold, a well-known figure in the beeswax industry, died September 19 at his home in Pelham Manor, N. Y., at the age of 78. Prior to the establishment of his own company in 1938, he was with E. A. Bromund Co., New York, N. Y., for many years.

John Howard Helfrich

John Howard Helfrich, president and founder of Helfrich Laboratories, Chicago, New York and Toronto, Canada, died September 18 in Chicago, after several weeks' illness. He was 48 years old. Funeral services were held from the Trinity Church in Wheaton, Illinois, September 21.



J. H. Helfrich

Mr. Helfrich started the business which bore his name in August, 1922, following in the footsteps of his father, L. S. Helfrich, who for many years had been associated with the chemical trade. As his business grew, Mr. Helfrich became a prominent figure in the cosmetic and toilet preparation industry. In 1934 he became president of the Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Association and at the time of his death was a member of the executive board of the Toilet Goods Association. During the N.R.A., Mr. Helfrich attended code hearings for the toilet preparations industry at the request of the Chicago Soap, Perfumery and Extract Association.

From its inception Helfrich Laboratories, manufacturers of private brand cosmetics, was a successful enterprise. Early in 1930, Helfrich Laboratories of New York, Inc., was established by Mr. Helfrich with W. F. Zimmerman as treasurer and general manager who has since been in direct charge of the New York company. Early in 1936, Mr. Helfrich again expanded his activities opening the Helfrich Laboratories of Canada, Ltd., in Toronto, under the direction of Frederick Wilkens, who was transferred from the New York company.

An indication of the rapid growth of the Helfrich companies is the frequent expansion of factory facilities in both the Chicago and New York factories.

Early this year Mr. Helfrich was slated to run for Councilman of Wheaton, Ill., where he resided, but due to illness was forced to withdraw from the run.

Surviving Mr. Helfrich are his wife Elsa and two daughters; Judith, age 18; Janet, age 11, and two sons; Neil, age 15, and John, age 17.

The business will continue under the direction of Mr. Zimmerman in New York, Mr. Wilkens in Toronto and Clayton H. Lawson in Chicago.

Jesse Gutmann

Jesse Gutmann, vice-president of Ferdinand Gutmann & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., died suddenly September 1 of a heart attack in the Southside Hospital, Bay Shore, L. I., where he had been taken for treatment for a foot infection. He was 45 years old.

Mr. Gutmann was a director of the Crown Manufacturers Association and also active in the Glass Container Association, United Brewers Ind. Foundation, and National Institute of Manufacturers and Distributors. He was the son of Ferdinand Gutmann, founder and president of the closure firm. Besides his parents, he leaves his wife, Mrs. Eva Pincus Gutmann; a son, Leonard, and a brother, Bernard.

Edwin H. Watson

Edwin H. Watson, managing director of Sir William Alexander's group of American companies, among which are American-British Chemical Supplies, Inc., New York; Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc., New York; and Charles Tennant & Co. (Canada) Ltd., Toronto and Montreal, Canada, died in Plandome Manor September 24.

Before his association with Sir William Alexander in America in 1923, Mr. Watson conducted a chemical brokerage business under his own name.

John T. Ames, who has been Mr. Watson's assistant for the past four years, will carry on in his place.

TRADE JOTTINGS

"Bonfire" vibrant red make-up in lipstick and rouge is the new fall shade offered by Charles of the Ritz for brown, green and black costumes.

Lenthéric's most popular perfume, Tweed, has been put into a new bath size soap of just-right proportions. It comes in a box of three cakes. Also new at this salon is a natural colored eau de quinine for men in the customary Lenthéric masculine bottle.

Parfum Ciro's "Danger," which is "not for the timid," now comes in a smaller sized bottle, a duplicate of the original cut-crystal-block bottle.

Chamberlain Labs., Inc., announces the addition of a new handy size to the Chamberlain Lotion family. Simultane-

ously, the company has adopted a new dealer policy and has prepared a new advertising campaign which will employ such media as radio, women's magazines, newspapers, car cards, and window and counter displays.

Parfums Schiaparelli's "Shocking" perfume has been introduced into a new line of rouges, dry and cream, in five shades, all created for wear with the new fall clothing.

For wintergreen, cinnamon, and bittersweet colors, Elizabeth Arden offers "Burnt Sugar" make-up, a rose-copper accent, in rouge, lipstick and nail groom.

The "Going Places" pair are two new town shades of Cutex nail polish, called Gadabout and Hijinks, and sold together. Gadabout is a blend of pink and cyclamen for wines, purples and blues. Hijinks is a clear red for blacks, greens and browns. The pair, therefore, harmonize with all the fall colors.

Dianthus cologne, the new item from Kathleen Mary Quinlan, suggests the odor of an old-fashioned spicy flower garden. It is the first cologne introduced by this company at a low popular price. Another new Quinlan creation is a Foaming Bath Oil available in two soothing fragrances, Pine and Flowers of Rain.

Hinds Honey & Almond Cream in the \$1.00 size has a special Christmas wrap. The wrap is printed on cellophane in a Santa Claus design in red and other Christmasy colors. In addition, the firm now offers "Hinds in jar form," namely, a new hand cream with all the good qualities of the honey and almond cream in a more creamy consistency. Two size jars are available.

Irresistible, Inc., makers of cosmetics for the chain store, announces two new harmonized make-ups, Red Oak and Burnt Almond, in rouge, lipstick and powder. The total number of shades now offered by this company is six.

Valdor Laboratories, Inc., announces that new improvements in quality, tenacity and consistency have been made in the Don Juan lipstick recently introduced in America with remarkable success.

The DeVilbiss Co. announces a special advertising and merchandising program to promote fall and Christmas sales of perfume and eau de cologne atomizers. Rotogravure and black and white advertisements, using some of America's most beautiful models in dramatic photographic presentations, will appear in leading newspapers. The advertisements will be supported by dealer display cards.

SELECTED

THE COSMETIC FORMULARY. Vol. 1. By H. Bennett. The latest, most comprehensive compilation of practical commercial and experimental cosmetic manufacture. No theory. For the chemist, manufacturer, student, experimenter. Hundreds of valuable formulae. Working methods and equipment thoroughly covered. Sources of raw materials, giving trade names and rarer products . . . \$3.80 postpaid.

PERFUMES, COSMETICS & SOAPS. By William H. Poucher.

This standard, authoritative work available in three volumes:

Vol. 1 (4th edition). A dictionary of perfumes and cosmetic raw materials . . . \$8.05 postpaid.

Vol. 2 (5th edition). Devoted exclusively to Perfumes and Perfumery. Manufacture, formulae, etc. . . . \$8.05 postpaid.

Vol. 3 (5th edition). Covers actual manufacture of Cosmetics and Soaps. Explicit directions. Numerous formulae . . . \$7.05 postpaid.

HAIR-DYES & HAIR-DYEING. By H. Stanley Redgrave & J. Bari-Woolss. New, completely revised edition of this standard work. A new chapter deals with hair brightening shampoos and rinses, hair tints, etc. Special chapters on technique of eyebrow and eyelash dyeing and shampoo-dyeing . . . \$5.10 postpaid.

CONDENSED CHEMICAL DICTIONARY. 2nd edition. Compiled and edited by Staff of the Chemical Engineering Catalog. 551 pages. Thumb index. A short-cut to specific information concerning 12,000 chemicals and raw materials. Designed for the practical use of all who are required to know the properties and industrial uses of chemical products . . . \$10.00 postpaid.

MODERN SOAP MAKING. By E. G. Thomssen & C. R. Kemp. First entirely original American book on soap manufacture in 20 years. Covers every phase . . . \$7.60 postpaid.

COSMETIC DERMATOLOGY. By Herman Goodman. Covers the field from acne to vitamins and hormones . . . \$6.55 postpaid.

FLAVORS AND ESSENCES. By M. H. Gazan. A new-type formula book. Many formulas never published before. Each carefully tested—each may be used freely by purchaser of the book. Except for a few, no equipment required. Fruit flavors and essences for confectionery, syrups, mineral waters, ice creams, custard powders, etc.; fruit ethers for boiled goods and sweets; wine flavors for distillers, confectioners, etc.; herbal extracts . . . \$10.00 postpaid.

COSMETOLOGY JURISPRUDENCE. By Romeyn Sammons, Member of New York & California Bars. An authentic, concise, understandable work containing vital facts and data on the law as it affects the relationship between beauty shop owner, operator and customer. Points out the pitfalls to legal disaster that those in the beauty culture industry may, by forethought and care, avoid them . . . \$5.10 postpaid.

PREPARATION OF PERFUMES & COSMETICS. By Durvelle. 419 pages . . . \$10.00 postpaid.

Postage on foreign orders is extra.

ROBBINS PUBLICATIONS BOOK SERVICE
9 East 38th St., New York, N. Y.

Tombarel

ANNOUNCEMENT

TO BUYERS OF PERFUME MATERIALS

To every customer using perfume specialties of Tombarel Freres, Grasse, France . . .

We announce that their requirements will be supplied without interruption by our American laboratories.

Here we are equipped with complete facilities and ample supplies . . .

To produce Tombarel Specialties and Perfume Bouquets, identical in every respect—materials, formulation and manufacture—with those previously imported from Grasse . . .

TOMBAREL SUPREME Flower Essences are recognized for their fine quality by leading perfumers throughout the entire world.

TOMBAREL PRODUCTS CORPORATION

L. J. Zollinger, President

9 East 19th Street, New York, N. Y.



FUTURE BUYING EPIDEMIC UPSETS MARKET

THE outbreak of hostilities abroad brought about a record demand for raw materials used in the manufacture of soaps, perfumes and toilet articles; and for the first time in more than a year values responded to sharply higher levels.

The announcement of war in Central Europe caught many by surprise in the face of several previous warnings that never materialized. Spectacular advances were scored in all imported oils and various other products as the result of mounting war risk rates, fluctuations in exchange, and the complete cessation of shipment offers at certain important centers of supply. Freight rates advanced in all directions and many steamers were called off regular routes. The war in Poland automatically cancelled all open contracts covering prior sales.

France, Germany and Great Britain occupied with more important matters, the mobilization of troops, ignored requests for prices. This situation prevailed in the French provinces where vanilla beans, and other raw materials are secured.

Adding to the confusion was the keen desire on the part of large consuming manufacturers to build up inventories and the reports from large exporters abroad that they were unable to secure available space for future shipments.

Some Prices Doubled

Prices in New York have in some cases doubled. Dealers have been forced to work overtime in order to take care of the heavy flow of orders, despite warnings to buyers to be calm and proceed as normally as possible.

Special notices were forwarded by mail to important consumers citing

that an epidemic of attempted forward buying frequently out of all proportion to normal needs, had developed thus causing shortages and advances in prices against the buyer's interest.

One of the chief obstacles was the lack of time. Suppliers found a shortage of hours each day with not enough of them to serve the needs of those who were anxious to acquire supplies both on spot and for the future, or to furnish sufficient information to those who were far from the scene of scarcity.

Prices were in many cases nominal and quoted without offers. For a time some local houses were forced to withdraw from the market because of the uncertainty concerning replacements and future costs as well as the establishment of export embargoes at certain points.

Spice Oils Higher

The general line of spice oils were sharply higher owing to mounting raw material costs. Mace, nutmeg, coriander, clove, and caraway all registered decided gains.

A series of advances were noted in California lemon and orange on heavy sales. Peppermint scored slight gains, though the long term outlook concerning this article is regarded as rather clouded. Production of peppermint oil in the United States is in excess of domestic requirements thus leaving an excess available for export. The United Kingdom, Germany, Canada, France, Australia and the Netherlands are important buyers of American peppermint. Should the war continue abroad a considerable decline in exports may be witnessed thus leaving substantial quantities for sale in the home market.

Gums, waxes, henna, lanolin, and balsams all shared in the upward trend over the past month. An un-

usually heavy demand developed in camphor. Domestic manufacturers quickly fell behind on deliveries.

Aromatic Chemicals Firmer

A decidedly firmer tone developed in aromatic chemicals due to a rush of orders reminiscent of the exciting days of the World War. While a number of items are likely to go higher in keeping with mounting raw material costs considerable progress has been made over the past ten years or more in the development of new products, and changes in manufacturing methods all of which may bring about an entirely different situation from the one that prevailed in the last war when the supply of raw materials was cut off.

A strengthening in citronella oil has influenced such items as citronellol, and hydroxycitronellal. Among others that deserve close watching are terpineol, heliotropin, and linalyl acetate.

Glycerine in Demand

Glycerine was in heavy demand. While no price movements were noted, there were rumors in the trade to the effect that slight premiums were being paid by outside interests. Stocks in the hands of consumers and refiners prior to the outbreak of hostilities abroad were estimated at approximately 100,000,000 pounds. In the past few weeks, however, over 35,000,000 pounds have been sold. Refiners fear that if the movement continues the market may eventually go higher.

Spot prices on Japanese menthol have been advanced. September is usually an active period in this market and a sudden upturn in demand quickly depleted available supplies. Because of mounting raw material costs, two advances featured the market for tartaric acid.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Allen & Sons, Ltd., Stafford	—	Fritzsche Bros., Inc.,	—	Oxzyz Company	—
Allied Products, Inc.	27	Insert Between 3-9		Pappazoglou, Botu D.	—
Aluminum Company of America	19			Parento, Inc., Compagnie	21
Aromatic Products, Inc.	—	General Drug Co.	17	Parfumeries de Seillans,	—
Atlantic Refining Co.	101	Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc.,	—	Insert Between 3-9	
		Insert Between 56-57		Parsons, M. W.	103
Bagaroff Frères	97	Glass Products Co.	95	Pennsylvania Refining Co.	—
Bagaroff, Velizar	99	Goldschmidt Corp., The	97		
Baker & Bro., H. J.	101	Gotham, The	101		
Batzouff & Co.	2			Ritchie & Co., W. C.	—
Boff-Whittam Corp.	—	Harkness & Cowing Co.	101	Robertet & Cie., P.	—
Brass Goods Mfg. Co.	16	Helfrich Laboratories	18	Rowell Co., Inc., E. N.	25
Bridgeport Metal Goods Mfg.	—	Helfrich Laboratories of Can-	18		
Co., The	4	ada, Ltd.	18	Sanderson & Sons, W.	10-11
Bush & Co., Inc., W. J.	1-99	Helfrich Laboratories of N. Y.,	18	Schimmel & Co., Inc.	12
		Inc.	18	Scovill Manufacturing Co.	53
California Fruit Growers Ex-	—	Horn, John	109	Seeley & Company	111
change	8	Interstate Color Co.	—	Sherwood Petroleum Company,	—
Camilli, Albert & Laloue	2			Inc.	97
Carr-Lowrey Glass Co.	13	Kelton Cosmetic Company	105	Sierra Talc Co.	101
Charabot & Co., Inside Back Cover		Kep-Ark, Inc., Back Cover		Société des Chimique Usines	—
Citrus & Allied Essential Oils,	—	Kimble Glass Co.	24	Rhône Poulance	28
Inc.	—			Solo Laboratories, Inc.	—
Classified Advertisements	109	Laco Products, Inc.	101	Solvay Sales Corp.	105
Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co.	101	Lacquers, Inc.	3	Standard Synthetics Co.	105
Colton Co., Arthur	101	Leeben Chemical Co., Inc.	—	Stummer, Joseph L.	95
Consolidated Fruit Jar Co.	109	Leonhard Wax Co., Theodor	101		
Consolidated Products Co., Inc.	109	Lowe Paper Co.	20	Thurston & Braidich	101
Consortia Provinciale Agrumi-	—	Lueders & Co., George	2	Tombarel Frères	107
cultura	—			Tombarel Products Corp.	107
				Turner White Metal Co., Inc.	55
De Laire, Fabriques	10-11	Maryland Glass Corp.	—		
De Pasquale, S. and G.,	—	Mathieu, Inc., Chas.	—	Ungerer & Co., Inside Front Cover	
Inside Front Cover		Merck & Co., Inc.	22	and Inside Back Cover	
Dodge & Olcott Co.	10-11	Mero, J. and Boyveau	10-11	U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc.	9
Dreyer Inc., P. R.	99	Muhlethaler Co., Th., Ltd.	93		
Drury & Co., A. C.	101			Van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc.	6-7
Du Pont de Nemours and Com-	28	New England Collapsible Tube	—	Van Dyk & Co., Inc.	111
pany	28	Co.	30	Verley, Inc., Albert	5
Duval, Compagnie	95	Norda Essential Oil & Chemical	—	Vidal-Charvet	—
		Co., Inc.	26		
Ertel Engineering Corp.	99	Northwestern Chemical Co., The	—	White Metal Mfg. Co.	3
				Will & Baumer Candle Co., Inc.	103
Felton Chem. Co., Inc.	23	Orbis Products Corp.	93	Wirz, Inc., A. H.	Front Cover
Firmenich & Co., Inc.	32	Owens-Illinois Glass Co., The	15		
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc.	14				

geraniol

PURE EXTRA

★ Water white and ideal for the perfumer

Samples on request

SEELEY & COMPANY, Inc.

AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Van Brunt Division, 22 Albany St., New York, N.Y.

VAN DYK & CO.

Incorporated 1904

MANUFACTURERS OF RAW MATERIAL FOR
PERFUMING . . . COSMETICS . . . FLAVORING

Executive Offices and Works

57 Wilkinson Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

Los Angeles Office: 1282 Sunset Boulevard

Our monthly magazine, "Progressive Perfumery and Cosmetics", sent free on request.

[Continued from p. 110]		Bismuth sub-nitrate	\$1.33@	\$1.35	Rose water, din.	\$4.75@	\$5.00
Phenylethyl Propionate	\$5.50@ \$7.00	Borax, crystals, carlot, ton	48.00@	58.00	Rosin, M. bbls.	7.05@	7.10
Phenyl Formate	12.50@ 18.00	Boric Acid, ton	125.00@	140.00	Salicylic acid	.35@	.40
Phenyl Valerianate	16.00@	Calamine	.16@	.20	Saponin	1.70@	1.75
Phenylpropyl Acet.	7.90@ 11.00	Calcium, phosphate	.08@	.08 3/4	Silicate, 40°, drums, works,		
Phenylpropyl Alcohol	4.50@ 8.35	Phosphate, tri-basic	.10@	.12	100 pounds	.80@	1.20
Phenylpropyl Aldehyde	5.50@ 10.50	Camphor	.80	Nom'l	Soap, neutral white	.19@	.23
Rhodinol	5.75@ 15.00	Castoreum	15.00@	20.00	Sodium, Carb.		
Safrol	.55@ .60	Cetyl Alcohol	.75@	1.50	58% light, 100 pounds	1.35@	2.35
Santalyl Acetate	20.00@ 22.50	Pure	1.75@	2.15	Hydroxide, 76% solid, 100		
Skatol C. P. (oz.)	6.00@ 10.00	Chalk, precip.	.03 1/2@	.06 1/2	pounds	2.60@	3.75
Styralyl Acetate	6.75@ 10.00	Cherry laurel water, din.	4.75@	5.25	Spermaceti	.22@	.25
Styralyl Alcohol	10.00@ 14.00	Citric Acid	.21@	.21 1/2	Stearate	.21@	.28
Terpinyl Acetate	.80@ 1.25	Civet, ounce	5.00@	6.50	Styrax	.75@	2.00
Terpineal, C. P.	.26@ .40	Clay, Colloidal	.07@	.15	Tartaric acid	.31 3/4@	.32 1/4
Thymene	.45@	Cocoa butter lump	.15@	.25	Tragacanth, No. 1	2.80@	3.00
Thymol	1.45@ 1.70	Cyclohexanol (Hexalin)	.30@		Triethanolamine	.34 1/2@	.42
Vanillin (clove oil)	2.60@ 2.75	Fuller's Earth, ton	15.00@	33.00	Violet flowers	1.50	Nom'l
(guaiacol)	2.50@ 2.65	Glycerine, C. P. drums	.12 1/2@	.15 1/4	Zinc oxide, U. S. P. bbls.	.09 1/2 @	.15
Pure, crystal	2.10@ 2.25	Gum Arabic, white	.30@	.35			
Vetivert Acetate	18.00@ 25.00	Amber	.22	Nom'l	OILS AND FATS		
Violet Ketone Alpha	5.00@ 10.00	Gum Benzoin, Siam	1.40@	2.00	Castor No. 1, tanks	.99@	
Beta	5.50@ 8.00	Sumatra	.40@	.45	Cocconut, Manila Grade,		
Methyl	5.25@ 8.00	Gum galbanum	1.00@	1.20	tanks	.04 3/4	Nom'l
Yara Yara (methyl ester)	1.50@ 1.75	Gum myrrh	.75	Nom'l	Cocconut Oil, tanks	.10	Nom'l
BEANS		Henna powd.	.20@	.25	Corn, crude, Midwest mil		
Angostura	2.40@ 2.65	Kaolin	.03@	.05	tanks	.07	Nom'l
Tonka Beans, Surinam	1.15@ 1.30	Labdanum	.325@	5.00	Corn Oil, distilled, bbls.	.09 3/4	Nom'l
Vanilla Beans		Lanolin, hydrous	.25 1/2@	.26	Cotton, crude, Southeast		
Mexican, whole	6.50@ 7.00	anhydrous	.26 1/2@	.30	tanks	.06 1/4@	
Mexican, cut	6.00@ 6.25	Magnesium, Carbonate	.06 3/4@	.07 1/2	Grease, white	.06 3/4@	.07 1/4
Bourbon, whole	6.50@ 7.00	Stearate	.22@	.26	Lord	.09 1/2@	.10 1/4
South American	6.00 Nom'l	Musk, ounce	19.50@	28.00	Lard, common No. 1 bbls.	.09 1/2@	
SUNDRIES AND DRUGS		Olibanum, tears	.16@	.28	Palm, kernel, bulk, ship		Nominal
Acetone	.04 1/4@ .06 1/4	siftings	.10@	.14	Palm, Niger, casks		Nominal
Almond meal	.25@ .27	Orange flower water, gal.	1.50@		Peanut, Refined, barrels	.10 1/2	Nom'l
Ambergris, ounce	20.00@ 22.00	Orris root, powd.	.17@	.20	Red Oil, distilled, tanks	.08 1/2@	
Balsam, Copaiba	.32@ .35	Paraffin	.04 1/2@	.05 1/4	Stearic acid		
Peru	1.10@ 1.20	Peroxide	1.10@	1.75	Triple pressed	.15 1/4@	.16 1/4
Beeswax, white	.38@ .40	Petrolatum, white	.06 1/4@	.08 1/2	Saponified	.15 1/2@	.16 1/2
yellow	.24 1/2 Nom'l	Quince seed	.85@	1.00	Tallow, acidless, barrels	.09 1/2@	
		Rice starch	.08@	.09 1/2	Tallow, N. Y. C. extra	.06 3/4	Nom'l
		Rose leaves, red	2.75@	3.00	Whale oil, refined	.09 1/4@	

[Continued from p. 42] —wise than through an arm's length transaction and at less than the fair market price, shall be the price for which such articles are sold in the ordinary course of trade, by manufacturers or producers thereof, as determined by the Commissioner in accordance with the provisions of section 3441(b) of the Internal Revenue Code and article 15 of these regulations.—Art. 22c.

- (1) any charge for coverings and containers of whatever nature shall be included in the price only if furnished by the actual maker of the article;
- (2) any charge incident to placing the article in condition packed ready for shipment shall be included in the price only if performed by the actual manufacturer of the article; and
- (3) the wholesaler's salesmen's commissions and costs and expenses of advertising and selling shall be excluded from the price only if the amount thereof is established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, in accordance with these regulations.

The determination whether a sale was made otherwise than through an arm's length transaction depends necessarily upon the particular facts of each case.—Art. 22e.

ing corporation, the transaction shall be presumed prima facie to be otherwise than at arm's length, if either the manufacturer or the selling corporation owns more than 75 per cent of the outstanding stock of the other, or if more than 75 per cent of the outstanding stock of both corporations is owned by the same persons in substantially the same proportions. In all other cases, sales by a manufacturer to a selling corporation shall be presumed prima facie to be at arm's length unless the facts of the particular case establish a conclusion to the contrary.

A SOLAR distilling apparatus for purifying chemically contaminated water has been patented by Dr. Charles Greeley Abbot, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The novel still may find applications in localities where sunshine is abundant and where water containing salt or other chemicals is to be purified for drinking purposes or for storage batteries. A concentrator focuses the sun's rays on a blackened copper tube, into the bottom of which water flows by gravity from a tank. The intense heat vaporizes the water, and the vapor rises through the tube and then passes through a second tube, where it is condensed by the cool water that is about to enter the still. The concentrator is a trough-shaped mirror mounted on an axis parallel with the earth's. A clock mechanism moves the concentrator so that it follows the sun's progress across the sky.—*The Pioneer*.

